The New-York Times.

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Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered *Liver*, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT

are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA

are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing*, &c., &c.

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat*, &c.

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *fluttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers*, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Cuturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—An almost desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be afflicted from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK,

Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Odgen, No. 401 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—*Gents:* For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts, and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. Those only who have and are suffering from this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles, and am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily; and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly, MARY HOLGAN.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown on each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 ARCH-ST., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY; and for sale by druggists everywhere.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dates by the Cable to Yesterday, 21st Inst.

The Homeward March of the Armies of Prussia.

Grand Triumphal Reception at Berlin.

The Provisions of the Treaty With Saxony.

King John Compelled to Abdicate in Favor of His Son.

Denial that Great Britain Urges Turkey to Give Up Candia.

A Spanish Commission to Regulate the Government of Cuba.

Later News of the Brigand Riot Near Palermo.

It Is Not so Serious as Represented---No Alarm Existing.

Commercial News--Shipment of Specie to America.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PRUSSIA.

THE SOLDIERS COMING HOME.

Grand Triumphal Entry of the Army at Berlin—Great Enthusiasm among the People.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Prussian army, returning from the wars, made a grand triumphal entry of the National Capital to-day amid the greatest rejoicings and enthusiasm.

THE SAXONY TREATY.

King John to Abdicate in Favor of His Son.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 21.

La France announces that it has copies of the Saxon treaty, and that by one of its provisions King JOHN is to abdicate the throne in favor of his son.

TURKEY.

THE RUMORED CESSION OF CANDIA.

Official Denial that Great Britain has Urged Turkey to Give up the Island.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The British Legation of Athens has authoritatively denied that Great Britain has urged upon the Government of Turkey the cession of the island of Candia.

SPAIN.

REGULATING AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A Royal Commission to Draw up New Forms for the Government of the "Ever Faithful Isle."

MADRID, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The Royal Commission, to draw up forms for the government of Cuba, will soon meet.

ITALY.

THE BRIGAND RIOT NEAR PALERMO.

A Republicanizing Party at the Head of the Riot.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 20.

It is now known that a party favorable to the Republicanization of Italy is at the head of the great riot near Palermo.

The Disturbance not so Important as Heretofore Represented.

FLORENCE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The riot among the brigands, near Palermo, is not so serious as was at first apprehended. No alarm is felt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO AMERICA.

The Steamship Saxonia Bringing Seventy Thousand Pounds Sterling.

HAMBURG, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Saxonia*, which sailed for New-York to-day, takes out £70,000 sterling on American account.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 20—Evening.

The Cotton Market is unchanged.

The market for Breadstuffs is firm.

TALLOW continues firm.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 20—Evening.

The Money market is without change. Consols closed at 89¾ for money.

American Securities.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

Erie Railroad Shares	47¼
Illinois Central Shares	78¾
United States Five-twenties	72¼

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 21—Noon.

COTTON—Prices have advanced ¼d.; Middling Uplands opening to-day at 13¾d. The Brokers' Circular gives the week's sales at 104,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 21—Noon.

The Money Market is quiet. Consols 89¾.

American Securities.

The following are the opening prices of American Securities:

Erie,	47¼.
Illinois Central,	78¾.
U. S. Five-Twenties,	72¾.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals out of Steamers from America.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 20—Evening.

The steamship *Java*, from Baltimore, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York Sept. 5, arrived on the Clyde on the 12th inst.

BY STEAMSHIP.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

In Town and Out of Town—The American Crisis in England—Restoration of the Union—An Amputated Republic—Continental Affairs—Waiting and Preparation—Prophecies of the Coming Struggle—What will Become of the Pope—The Reform Agitation in England—Politics in the Music Halls.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

Business people are coming back from their brief Summer holidays, and though Belgravia is dusty and desolate, a Tadmor of the desert left in charge of housekeepers, with its blinds drawn down and its furniture wrapped up in brown coverings, the great avenues of business are crowded and roaring as ever, the theatres are about to open, and the Music Halls are full. No doubt a hundred thousand people are out of town; but the town has still 2,900,000 remaining, and the 1-80th part who are absent are not missed, save in those places where the one in thirty was alone to be found. This one in thirty stays by the sea or climbs the mountains, or dances at the Mabille. I have come back to the twenty-nine—an overwhelming majority.

The England that reads and thinks was never busier than to-day. Never were foreign and domestic affairs more interesting. The news from America which does not come by the Atlantic telegraph—for the papers give no daily telegrams beyond the prices of cotton, stocks and gold—is once more of absorbing interest, and the contest between the Union and Disunion parties is becoming as exciting as that which ended more than a year ago between the Federal and Confederate armies. It is felt to be even a more important contest, for it is one of principles rather than of force. The war decided whether there should be one or two Republics—the coming elections will decide whether there shall be a Republic or a Despotism; whether all the States shall enjoy equal rights under the Constitution, or ten millions be governed, without representation, by the absolute will of the remainder. And this question, which is one of liberty or despotism, must be decided by brain, and not breech-loaders.

The President of the United States and the Constitutional Party have the sympathies and the earnest good wishes of all that is most intelligent in Europe. However questions may be obscured by partisan feeling or interest in America, here it is seen very clearly that the only logical conclusion of the war is the restoration of the Union, and until the Union is restored the war has been fought in vain. Until the old Union, under the old Flag and the old Constitution is restored, the blood of half a million of brave men shed for that end cries from the ground. If the votes of all who fought and all who fell fighting for the Union could settle the question, is there any doubt as to which way it would be settled?

No doubt there is a small and narrow fanatical party in England which sympathizes with the Radical disunionists of America. You could gather a meeting in Exeter Hall which would vote to keep ten States or twenty States out of the Union, or for their total extinction; but this is not the common sense of England, which has accepted the verdict of the war as for the Union, and which looks to see it carried into effect by the man who has sworn to maintain the Constitution, whose most important provisions, and those of a vital and fundamental character, are violated; for every intelligent Englishman, since 1861, if never before, has studied the Constitution of the United States, and knows that it does not admit of the anomaly of States unrepresented in Congress. Mr. SEWARD has made many happy comparisons, but never a better one than when he compared the dissevered, unrepresented States to amputated limbs of the body politic. Until every American State has its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and its equal rights under the Constitution, America can never safely go to war with any foreign Power. Not more surely is the condition of Ireland a source of weakness to England; not more surely was Venetia an embarrassment to Austria. It was her weakness not to be internally united. America is weak, compared to what she ought to be, until the fullness of national life flows into every member.

I believe I reflect the best and the most friendly feeling in England toward America. No doubt there are many who rejoice in disunion, as they rejoiced in rebellion, from hatred and from fear. But the great mass of intelligent Englishmen have accepted the dread arbitrament of war, and wish to see and to be friends with the *United* States of America.

On the Continent the word is peace, with the most active preparations for war. The Emperor has selected the breech-loader he considers the most effective in the world, after a thorough trial of a great number at Chalons, and has ordered the rapid manufacture of 200,000. The Press of Belgium, as well as of France, apparently under the same inspiration, is exciting the public feeling against Prussia. The people of Hanover have vainly protested against their annexation, and submit sullenly to their fate. Candia is in insurrection, but it is hoped that it may be quieted without bloodshed. But why an insurrection in Candia, an out-of-the-way Greco-Turkish island? It is like one of those forgotten shells of Col. SCHAFFNER, that unexpectedly exploded, or the Charleston torpedoes, that went off after the war was over. Count BISMARCK, before he entered upon the war with Austria, had arranged for a whole system of insurrections around Austria. Prince CHARLES was sent to Roumania, and there were to be explosions in Hungary, Poland, Transylvania and the Christian Provinces of Turkey. The war ended almost before it begun with the victory of Sadowa. The trains so carefully laid were not fired, but this outlying island of Candia, which was a part of the system, exploded, and the Sultan may thank Mr. BISMARCK. The Emperor of Austria is now at work with great earnestness reorganizing his Empire, his finances and his army. If he can do this, he is all the stronger for the loss of an unwilling province. He will also be the stronger for his disconnection from Germany, while Prussia has the work of reconciling and satisfying her annexed populations, and the fate of all Southern Germany is still to be decided. In two years the advantages given by the needle-gun will have disappeared. In two years—the great Exposition over—France will be ready to pronounce her ultimatum. The belief, or the feeling that there will be a great war in Europe within two years is general. In that war it is probable that Belgium, Holland, Denmark and European Turkey will disappear from the map of Europe. France will advance to the Rhine. There will be one great Germany. Austria will move south and east, and Russia will be upon the Bosphorus.

The papal question fills a larger space in the English Press than one could expect. Mr. ODO RUSSELL, the English Commissioner at Rome, is very busy, going and coming. Will His Holiness take refuge at Malta, under the flag of a no-popery Government? Will he leave Rome? Will the Convention of September be carried out? Will Italy, now that there is no impediment to her union with Venetia, if Venetia is willing, be satisfied without possessing Rome? It is presumed that the vote of Venetia will be for annexation. She is her own mistress, and is to declare her own fate. The Emperor NAPOLEON does not believe in any people being governed against their wishes. The majority in each State or Province must decide its political destinies. Therefore he did not give Venetia to Italy, but to herself. As to Rome, the case is exceptional, like that of the District of Columbia, which must be governed by Congress, and submit to the general welfare. The expounders of prophecy, who have cyphered up NAPOLEON, and find that he makes 666, which is the number of the Beast, are clear that the downfall of Babylon and the scarlet Dominonde is very close at hand. Some are looking for an invasion of England, but I cannot see any object. When England was at the head of the great European alliance, and her fleets were sweeping the seas, and her money subsidizing all Europe, there was good reason for the first NAPOLEON to invade and crush her if he could; but in these days there are no such reasons. England would not move to rescue Denmark, to whom she promised her aid. She has not moved a finger to save Hanover. Is it at all probable that she would go to war for Belgium? No; the affairs of Europe will be settled without England; and the Pope will most likely stay at Rome, or, as in former cases, return there after a brief absence. I believe that there were never so many Roman Catholics in the world as at this moment, and never, probably, were Catholics more convinced of the necessity of a head to their body. In England there is far more feeling now against the ritualists than the papists, who are respected as the genuine article, while the others are considered counterfeits. But the subject itself has a kind of fascination for many persons, and it is written, preached and talked about continually.

The Reform Agitation goes on, with its great and little demonstrations. There is to be a mass meeting at Manchester, which is expected to be as large as that at Birmingham, and arrangements have already been made for cheap trains on the railways. Another, on a similar scale, is to be held at Rochdale. Mr. BRIGHT has accepted the invitation to the great Irish Reform Banquet at Dublin, which in eloquence and enthusiasm will beat all the rest. Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech yesterday, in the west of England, gave a new impulse to the agitation. The small meetings have some curious features. About two thousand persons assembled the other night in London to try, convict and burn in effigy Ex-Gov. EYRE. The Leaguers go for household, if not for manhood suffrage. The Reformers generally will take what they can get as an installment.

The Conservatives on their side are doing very little, except through the Press, where they are in great force. Mr. ROEBUCK made a characteristic and conservative speech last night at Sheffield, in which he predicted that Whigs and Tories would soon unite in one great Conservative Party against the Radicals.

The fight over, Mr. EYRE grows interesting. We have THOMAS CARLYLE pitted against JOHN BRIGHT, JOHN RUSKIN against JOHN STUART MILL, and CHAS. KINGSLEY against all comers. RUSKIN throws down the gauntlet to MILL, and dares him to a logical encounter. The Eyre Committee grows, and subscriptions are coming in from all quarters, first to save him from the gallows—which the Radicals are building for him considerably higher than Haman's—and then to make up to him the loss of the usual pension, after twenty years of public service.

Such is the interest in politics just now, that they have invaded the music halls, where, if you like, you can take the sense of the London public and a glass of ale or something stronger; and as the music halls assemble a hundred thousand or more nightly of those able to spend from one to three or four shillings each for music and refreshments, they may be said to fairly represent the middle class public. A London music hall is a magnificent expansion of the free and easy, with professional singers and musicians. At the Oxford, for example, which holds nearly two thousand persons, and may have fifty performers an evening, the chairman says: "Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. HARRY SIDNEY will favor you with a comic song." This announcement is received with applause, for Mr. HARRY SIDNEY is a clever, large-headed, thoughtful man, who writes his own songs, and is a popular favorite. He walks quietly upon the stage in evening dress, and in a clear, distinct voice sings a song, not in the least comic, in which he introduces every prominent question of the day, his audience taking his points, and where they approve, applauding them. It was settled thus that NAPOLEON must wait for his breech-loaders; that JEFFERSON DAVIS ought to be either tried or released; that Gov. EYRE saved Jamaica, and erred from excess of zeal, a fault Englishmen always forgave. If there was any other feeling present, it did not show itself. The applause was quick, general and energetic. It was equally so against BRIGHT and BEALE, the Hyde Park rioters and the Radical Reformers. Of course Mr. HARRY SIDNEY writes his songs, not to suite one music hall, but all at which he sings, or at which his songs may be sung by others. They are written to hit the popular feeling, and that feeling is nowhere expressed with more certainty than in the songs of the people.

The Government is passive, or acts purely upon the defensive. Its most important and telling demonstration is three miles of high board fence around Hyde Park, extending nearly two miles along Bayswater, then down Park-lane, and so on toward Knightsbridge. This fence marks the extent of the ravages of that most hideous, and in its possibilities the most terrible of things, a London mob, and it shuts out the view of the finest pleasure park in London for all that distance. It is seen by all the West End of London and all who visit it, and on this blank line of wooden walls they read the story of the Hyde Park riots; and whatever they may think of the wisdom of the Government, they are in no doubt whatever as to the un-wisdom of the mob. The boarding will probably be left standing long enough for all England to read its lesson. That Hyde Park should be thrown open for public meetings is just as desirable as that the Central Park in New-York should be, and just as reasonable or necessary; and the British Museum or National Gallery might as well be appropriated for the same purpose. As to the action of Parliament, I am inclined to think that Mr. ROEBUCK is right. The violence and extreme demands of the Radicals will bring all the moderate men to the support of the Conservative government. There may be two or three changes in its constitution, but as far as can now be seen, it will have a powerful majority. With this it is secure for five years. It can only be upset by a revolution. That may come, but I see no need of it. No people was ever more interested in the permanence of a government, as against a revolution, than the upper, middle, and all well-to-do classes of Englishmen. The privileges of the aristocracy, the prosperity of the manufacturers and commerce, the security of every kind of property, from the National Funds to the Post-office Savings Bank are all involved in it. The man who favors revolution, or whose words or acts are supposed to tend to revolution, is, therefore, feared and hated. I do not believe Mr. BRIGHT wishes for a violent revolution, any more than he wished the mob to demolish the railings of Hyde Par; but it was seen that his words were pi-carded over London to produce one result, and it is undoubtedly feared that his influence may lead to the other. He never fails to hold up the American Republic as a model for an English Government. The English do not question that a republic may be the best government for America, but there are as yet very few who will admit that it would be a good one for England. Add the five millions of voters, of whose exclusion from the suffrage Mr. BRIGHT complains, to the Power that governs England; or rather, place the Government in the hands of those five millions and what would come of it? You must ask Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BEALE, Mr. MASON JONES, or whoever might become their recognized leaders. There might be a Parliament of demagogues, and a scum of plunder and destruction which would leave England a wreck and ruin. All the conservatism of England recoils from such a catastrophe. The great governing body of this country exercising the suffrage needs to be purged of its corruptions, more than to be extended in the direction of ignorance and incapacity. It would surely be better to strike off those whose votes are merchandise, for sale to the highest bidder, than to add even a half a million of those who would not increase the average intelligence or average purity of the great body of electors.

There is not much alarm about Fenianism. Ireland is a foreign country to England, and Canada a dim and distant one. The Government is sending out a few troops and breech-loaders, and it waits to see what will come of the festival of Mr. BRIGHT and The O'DONOHUE. If Mr. BRIGHT would devote himself entirely to Irish interests it might be a good thing, and would be a sensible relief to English apprehensions.

But enough of politics. You have got two strings to your bow in the successful picking up of the lost Atlantic cable. You are going to have a visit from our Queen of comedy actresses, Miss AMY SEDGWICK, which will be a happy thing for all who will have the good fortune to see her. No actress in England is more admired and beloved. She is a favorite of the Queen and royal family, and everybody's favorite beside. CARLOTTA PATTI is Queen of the concert singers, and crowds Covent Garden nightly. When are we to see and hear Miss KELLOGG? The English, who participate in the blessings of an income tax, are anxious to see a lady who pays the handsome one reported of the beautiful Americaness, as *Mr. Punch* calls our fair countrywoman. Art is cosmopolite, and we have free trade in music and the drama. Formerly the exchanges were agahast at America, but now she gives as much as she gets, and "honors are easy."

MONADNOCK.

Ship Race from China.

The arrival in the Downs, off Deal, of three of the five clipper ships engaged in the great ocean race from China, created much interest in the city. The ships engaged in the contest were the *Ariel*, a new ship, 853 tons, commanded by Capt. KEAY, owned by Messrs. PHILLIPS, SHAW & LOWTHER, of Royal Exchange Buildings; the *Fiery Cross*, 689 tons, Capt. ROBINSON, belonging to Messrs. J. CAMPBELL, of Liverpool; the *Taeping*, 799 tons, Capt. KINNON, belonging to Messrs. ROGERS & CO., of London; the *Taitsing*, 815 tons, Capt. NUTSFORD belonging to Messrs. J. FINDLAY & Co., of London; and the *Serica*, 708 tons, Capt. INNES, belonging to the same owners. The ships are laden with the first cargo of teas of the season; an additional freight of 10 shillings per ton is allowed the owner by the consignee of the cargo to the first ship arriving in dock, hence the competition for the prize. It appears from *Lloyd's List* that the *Serica*, *Ariel* and *Taeping* passed Foo-chow-foo bar for London all on one day—the 30th of May. The *Fiery Cross* sailed from the same place on the previous day, the 29th, and the *Taitsing* left on the 31st. The vessels were next heard of from Anjier, Straits of Sunday, through which the *Fiery Cross* passed on the 19th of June. The *Ariel*, *Serica*, *Taeping*, and *Taitsing* on the 22d of June, running the distance from Foo-chow-foo, about 2,780 miles, in 23 days. Yesterday LLOYD'S agent telegraphed the arrival of three of the ships in the Downs. The *Ariel* and *Taeping* arrived at 8 o'clock, and the *Serica* passed Deal at 1 o'clock P. M. They had all steamtugs in attendance on them, and were pushing on for the river with all expedition. They are expected at Blackwall to-day. Up to a late hour last evening no news had been received of the *Fiery Cross* (which won the race last year) or the *Taitsing*. The distance, 14,060 miles, was run in 90 days, and it would appear that the *Ariel* and *Taeping* ran almost neck-and-neck the whole passage, the *Serica* following close in the wake. The time taken in last year's race was—*Fiery Cross*, 109 days; the *Serica*, 110 days; the *Taeping*, 115 days; the *Black Prince*, 121 days, and the *Flying Spur*, 131 days.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Resignation of Drouyn de Lhuys—His Personal Characteristics—Desire of the Emperor to Maintain Peace.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 7, 1866.

The unexpected change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is naturally the excitement of the moment at this present writing. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has served the Emperor two long terms in the position of Foreign Secretary, and is, perhaps, with the exception of Messrs. THIERS and GUIZOT, the most apt man for the place in all France. With a fine head and face, and a polished and quiet manner, he managed, while gaining neither the friendship nor the enmity of any one, to win the respect of all. In social life his qualities were negative, but in diplomacy he had the faculty, perhaps in the highest degree of any other diplomatist, of saying disagreeable things in agreeable words, and of allowing to be understood what he did not wish to commit to words. In this last quality—that of leaving unsaid the one-half of what one means, and which is considered the highest type of diplomacy—he was considered by his countrymen as having no equal. As to his straightforwardness, the Diplomatic Corps were not very sure; they certainly watched more for tricks than they did with his last predecessor, M. THOUVENEL. But then M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was longer and more at home in the Foreign Office, and an old stager would naturally take more liberties—he would not call it trickery—with the Diplomatic Corps than a younger one. To American and English diplomats in general M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was a godsend, for he could speak English well, and they could explain to him their nice points in the language they knew best—which was an advantage not to be disdained. How they are going to get along with the new Minister we do not know.

What does this sudden abandonment of the Foreign Office by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS mean? What, especially, does it mean that he should adopt the unusual step of abandoning the office immediately upon giving in his resignation, and before his successor arrives? Various are the opinions in answer to these questions. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was opposed to the withdrawal of the troops from Rome, and as the first corps of these troops is to be withdrawn the 15th of this month, and as his successor cannot arrive from Constantinople before that period, he wished, it is said, not to be in office at the moment when the Italian treaty entered its period of fulfillment. Then again, it is said that the late Minister was in favor of demanding peremptorily of Prussia a rectification of frontiers on the North, whereas the Emperor was in favor of the same demand, but not a peremptory one. To effect his object, his Majesty appears to be in favor of a prolonged and amiable negotiation on the question—a mode of procedure much more certain to win with the obstinate Germans than a more decided one. Moreover, M. DE MOUSTIER, the successor of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, is better acquainted than the latter with the leading men of Germany, and will have more influence with them. In fine, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is said to have disagreed with the Emperor on the policy to be pursued toward Mexico, and thus, with such a budget of disagreements, there was nothing else to do than to resign.

Not much is known of the new Foreign Secretary, except that at the time he was Ambassador at Berlin he gave great satisfaction to his Government. The Government, no doubt, is well acquainted with the extent of his fitness for the place.

Notwithstanding the many evidences of the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, there is an uneasy feeling in regard to war which manifests itself in many ways. The army, of course, is responsible for much or most of the latter feeling, for the army thinks that if France is to change her northern boundary now is the time to do it, before all Germany is organized under one head. The army thinks, too, that it has played altogether too small a *rôle* in late events, and that it has need of regaining the ground lost.

But, I believe, it may be safely predicted that the Emperor intends now to make such demands and open such negotiations as will enable him to keep the question open till after the Exhibition, and till his army is amply provided with improved arms, and then Prussia will have to accept the propositions made now in a mild form, or fight the most terrible war which has yet been seen on European soil. The French army and people will accept this arrangement, and nothing short of it. There is a loud demand for peace, certainly; there always is in every country; but in France the cry for peace only extends to those wars the Government has been in the habit of making "for an idea." When it comes to the question of the Rhine, there will be no "fire in the rear" in France; every man, woman and child will support the war, and will subscribe to every loan the Government may demand. The political economists, even the peace men, believe that if France had her last "natural frontier," there would then be a prolonged peace and a prosperity never before known to the country, for the Empire would then have no grave cause of warfare with her neighbors, and she would be so large and well protected that nobody would dare to attack her.

As regards guns, the French Government, as I informed you several weeks ago, have adopted, with modifications made by the Emperor himself, an American breech-loading cannon, of which large numbers have been cast at the Government works at Angoleme, under the direction of an American gentleman who brought the first patent to France. The Government, it appears, counts largely upon these guns, and when to them shall be added the Remington and Chassepot breech-loading muskets—if it be true that both these systems have been adopted—the army will be ready to march without fear of anything less than a coalition of all the north of Europe.

The wonderful reception given to Mr. FOX and party in Russia, and especially the speeches made, are attracting more and more of the attention of leading men in this direction, and the prediction of DE TOCQUEVILLE and other writers, to the effect that these two nations would some day rule the world, is beginning to be believed. The immense fault committed by the French Government in giving aid and comfort to the rebellion in America, is now staring French statesmen in the face, and they would gladly find some road by which to retrace their steps. It is felt here that the United States are a natural ally of France, because the tendency of both peoples are to Democracy and Liberalism, and because they have old ties of friendship. But the conduct of the French Government during the rebellion was such as to sever all these ties and to release the people of the United States from the obligations for the future, and now they see the commencement of the retribution in the proceedings in Russia.

MALAKOFF.

Scarcity of Jews in Ireland.

The London *Times* says that the census of 1861 revealed the remarkable fact that in the whole southwest of Ireland there were but two Jews. One of these ancient people abode in Munster and the other in Connaught, so that they sufficed between them for a population of nearly three millions. The little piece of statistical intelligence may be valued, perhaps, for its curiosity, but it is really of greater worth. We fear it is instructive. Jews can find no occupation in a land of poverty, without manufactures, without trade, without any of those commercial advantages which provide them with employment. And the truth of this deduction is seen by a comparison of the northeastern Provinces of Ireland with the southwestern. In the metropolitan districts of Leinster 200 Jews were found, and a Jewish colony had settled about Belfast. These are the rising districts of Ireland—the countries in which remunerative industry is taking root and prosperity gradually developing itself.

FROM FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Successful Effort of Minister Wright to Procure the Release of Conscripted Americans—American Stocks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

Gov. WRIGHT, our Minister at Berlin, and Mr. MURPHY, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, made a visit a few days since to Stuttgart and Carlsruhe to see about the conscription of some American citizens in the armies of Wurtemberg and Baden. These citizens had been naturalized, and were on a visit to see their aged parents, when they were arrested and put in the ranks as soldiers. The Department of State at Washington had instructed the Minister at Berlin to examine into the case, and demand their release if the facts were as reported.

Their mission was attended with complete success. One of the persons had been discharged before the arrival of the Governor and Mr. MURPHY, and the other was ordered to be released at once by the Minister of War of Wurtemberg. While at Stuttgart, they made the acquaintance of Count ZEPPELLEN, aide-de-camp of the King. He had been in our country for about twelve months during our civil war, had visited MEADE'S and HOOKER'S armies, and dined several times in their tents. He had also witnessed the bombardment of Charleston, and made an extensive tour over our country. He was much impressed with its progress and greatness, and on his return sold all his European stocks, and invested the proceeds in American (5-20s.) He introduced Gov. WRIGHT to the Minister of War, and assurances were made that there should be no further molestation of American naturalized citizens.

From this place they went to Carlsruhe to obtain the pardon of Mr. WIENER, of Iowa, an American who had been compromised by being in the revolution of 1848 in Baden, and had escaped from the prison of Radstat while under sentence of death. His pardon was at once granted, and WIENER permitted to return to Baden to visit his relatives. Prince WILLIAM, brother of the Grand Duke, called at the hotel on Gov. WRIGHT, and had a pleasant chat of an hour's length. Both he and the Minister of War gave assurance that such a course of policy would be pursued by the Baden Government as would give our Government no cause to complain in the vexed questions of conscription.

A few days since the military authorities of Oldenburg arrested a naturalized citizen of the United States, and former emigrant from Oldenburg, and put him into the army. He wrote to Gov. WRIGHT, who remonstrated in several dispatches to the Minister of War of Oldenburg, but was unable to procure his release. The Governor finally, in his last dispatch, said he would refer the matter to the Government at Washington for settlement. Fortunately, a day or two after the dispatch had been sent, a couple of iron-clads came into Bremerhaven (a port near the Oldenburg territory), and anchored there. At once this American was discharged and set at liberty, and Gov. WRIGHT, in his dispatch to Washington, said it was due to the *iron-clads* that this American got his freedom from the army!

Hon. AMOS KENDALL called at the United States Consulate-General's office in Frankfort, Sept. 4. He was in good health, and is making, at his advanced age, a tour of Europe!

AMERICANS AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, SEPT. 4.

J. A. Wright, Minister Resident, Berlin; F. W. Worth and family, New-York; Capt. J. B. Smith, Georgia; W. M. Peters, Connecticut; Col. Catlin, New-York; A. W. Greenleaf and family, New-York; C. A. Briggs and family, New-York; G. P. Kettell, U. S. Consul, Carlsruhe.

AMERICANS REGISTERED AT HONBURGH LES BAINS, SEPT. 6.

Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Minister Resident at Rome, and family; Hon. Charles King and family; J. S. Wright, Secretary U. S. Legation, Berlin; Col. J. S. Ide and family, New-York; Mrs. Elisha Riggs and daughter, New-York; Jas. M. Gleatworth, New-York; Mrs. Judge Selden, New-York; Mrs. E. Jones, of "Jones' Wood;" W. B. Farwell, San Francisco; Mrs. Geo. W. Whistler and family,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. JOHNS: BEING A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN ORTHODOX MINISTER OF CONNECTICUT. By the author of "My Farm at Edgewood." In two volumes. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Our future Chambers or Duyckincks, in preparing a cyclopedical history of the literature of the day, will emphatically note the predominance of fiction and its modified characteristics. Like the spirit of the age and of society, novels have become special illustrations of life—artistic reproductions in narrative of a complex civilization. Of old they appealed exclusively to what phrenologists call *eventuality*, as in DE FOE and his followers, or to sentiment, as in Miss PORTER and Mrs. RADCLIFFE; then came the historical novel so memorably inaugurated by SCOTT; and at last the vivid and authentic pictures of humble and real life which have made DICKENS the acknowledged and benign interpreter of humanity. To these grand divisions have succeeded an infinite variety of fiction wherein certain phases of experience, classes of people, forms of existence and phenomena of society, are elaborately and even scientifically delineated with psychological insight by BALZAC, with artistic completeness by GEORGE SAND, with worldly and classic knowledge by BULWER, with satirical keenness by THACKERAY, and Flemish exactitude by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Nor are the subjects less versatile than the methods of treatment. Every vocation has had its picturesque expositor, every sphere of life its annalist, every mooted question its advocate in popular fiction. The "lights and shadows" not only of Scottish, but of Parisian, German, London and Swedish life, have been exquisitely photographed by clever novelists; and a new gallery of characters has been added to our old dramatic types by the romance writers of the nineteenth century. With such copious illustrations, it is remarkable that criticism has not grown more discriminating in its estimate of the most popular form of existent literature; but, as a general rule, the last novel is either commended or condemned on the most vague and untenable grounds. Ostensibly written to amuse, it is according to their hold upon the immediate attention of the reader as a facile entertainment that such works are judged; whereas there is no class of books which, when they emanate from really accomplished or earnest writers, should be more strictly judged by *their own law*—which was GOETHE'S catholic standard; not according to an arbitrary ideal of our own, but according to the intent, tone, skill and spirit of the writer should we regard a carefully elaborated work of fiction. There is a subtlety of thought, in HAWTHORNE, for instance, that to refined minds is as impressive and winsome as the material intensity of what are called sensational novelists to more vulgar apprehension; there is a power in delicacy more real to keen and sensitive natures than the almost dramatic vigor to those of coarser mould; minute observation, if authentic and æsthetic, weaves a charm no less real than that evolved from wild and adventurous elements; so that each true work of art in this department has its peculiar merits, and depicts as much as a school of painting or an era of architecture which we never think of confounding or comparing in our art-criticism, because of their recognized individuality and distinctness. Despite the tendency of certain unpatriotic and shallow critics to ignore American literature as barren of original and characteristic fruits, we are glad to acknowledge a creditable series of works which reflect with truth and genius the history, local traits, social peculiarities and natural beauties of our country. To realize this let the American, after long residence abroad, read sympathetically, in some far away European city, the poetry of BRYANT and the novels of COOPER, and he will find the scenes and very atmosphere of his native land subtly infused into his consciousness; there are pictures by WASHINGTON IRVING and the elder DANA, that are purely and deeply flavored with the zest and tone of American scenery and life; KENNEDY, HAWTHORNE, HOLMES and many others have admirably depicted persons and places which essentially belong to this country, and embody its character. As to local *raconteurs*, like BIRD, SEDGWICK, SIMMS, STOWE and TAYLOR, if duly enrolled, a goodly array of native worthies, in this field would appear.

In all modern writers of fiction, a singular diversity of gifts is observable. TROLLOPE describes well what he sees, but lacks imagination; GEORGE ELLIOT is ineffective in plot, but admirable in word-painting and philosophical eloquence, while Miss MULOCH and Mrs. OLIPHANT excel in domestic pathos. Among our own novelists the spirit of adventure—the zestful, free, brave life of a new country—has been perfectly caught and embodied by COOPER, while psychological skill and artistic finish endear and embalm the name of HAWTHORNE. Independent of any interest in the story, we should read with pleasure any deliberate work of DONALD G. MITCHELL, because he writes good, unaffected, pleasant, colloquial English. We are certain not to be repelled by extravagant and artificial language. Good sense and an agreeable manner are as safe passports to a candid and cordial reception in literature as in society; and therefore we take up a new book by Ik Marvel with as comfortable a confidence that an intellectual pastime awaits us, as when we take a seat next to some well-known, intelligent and genial friend at a party—sure of half an hour's rational and interesting talk. This may seem faint praise—but in view of the constant violation of good taste and good sense, good feeling and good faith in the popular writers of the day, negative merits become positive attractions. The object of our author in the story of *Dr. Johns* is to delineate the life of a little town in his native State of Connecticut during the years immediately succeeding the last war with England. The possibilities as regards romance or heroism in such a theme are obviously limited. There is a material hardihood, a narrowness, an intellectual isolation in New-England life—and in that of Connecticut, a bigotry and avarice which, to those who are but superficially acquainted therewith, would seem to offer little dramatic inspiration or imaginative scope; on the other hand, the very absence of the spontaneous and social elements in their freshness and freedom suggests a concentration and compensation in individual experience and domestic vicissitudes which, in the hands of such a writer as the author of *Margaret*, may reveal infinite and poetic traits and triumphs. In the present instance the aim has been far less profound. *Dr. Johns* is a story which deals with few and natural elements; it relates to the days of stage coaches and catechisms, of Jeffersonian democracy, of square-topped chaises, metaphysical theology, "collection Sundays," fire-dogs and flip. "A simple New-England narrative," the author calls it, and as such it should be judged. There is as central figure a clergyman of the best Puritan type, a deacon of the old school with a gossiping wife, a conscientious spinster, two domestic servants of the fashion of fifty years ago, a schoolmistress of the same era, with boys and girls, maidens and traders, farmers and dames—all drawn apparently from life, and in their manners, appearance and language genuine exemplars of the old Connecticut *genus*. Herein consists the true significance of the story; it is an authentic picture of local manners and life before the days of railroads. There is the squire, the aunt, the parson, as we perchance knew them in the vacations of boyhood, passed in the rural homestead of our New-England kindred, when a sermon was the great intellectual event of the week; when households were ruled with strictness; when sympathies were less diffused and character more original, thrift more prevalent, and faith more absolute. Mrs. Elderkin and Miss Almira, boys like Phil and Reuben, golden pippins, hollyhocks, matrimonial conjectures, bereavements, prejudices, politics, gossip and grace, such as come before us in these pages, seem like glimpses of personal experience. There is no attempt at melodramatic effect, nothing high-wrought or overfanciful; but a clear statement of the course of life, the traits of character, the style of conversation and discourse then and there. With his excellent faculty of observation and adequate opportunities for its exercise in this region, we cannot but accept the picture as authentic, and commend the quiet and patient skill wherewith the story is told. In order to bring out the local characters more fully, he has introduced a *naïve*, pretty French girl into the group, who forms a singular contrast to the Puritan household. When we remember the intense prejudicice, religious and political, which then and there associated infidelity and anarchy with France; and when we imagine the utter diversity in temperament and discipline between the Gallic and Connecticut nature, we can realize what a desirable element for a *raconteur* is such a combination. Popular taste, or rather want of taste, at present, is so devoted to the intense and dramatic in fiction, that many will be slow to recognize the merit or accept the aim of the author of *Dr Johns;* but all who enjoy apt and graceful local pictures, and quiet but authentic life sketches, will heartily acknowledge its truth, harmony and attractiveness.

A Note from Miss M. E. Braddon.

The following communication speaks for itself:

No. 26 MECKLENBURGH-SQUARE,
LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I have been favored with copies of NEW-YORK TIMES for Aug. 19, 22 and 23, and I beg to thank you most heartily for the notice you have taken of the dishonesty of the publishers to whom reference is made.

I sincerely hope that men of honor and ability like yourself will not cease to agitate the question of international copyright, until it becomes an accomplished fact. All the arguments that I have ever heard urged against this measure have only tended to confirm me in the conviction not only of its equity, but of its necessity for the full development of American authors, as well as for the protection of all who earn a living in the wide field of English literature.

Again thanking you for your chivalrous support of my protest.

I am, dear Sir,
M. E. BRADDON.

POLITICAL.

LETTER FROM MR. HARVEY.

The Punishment Indicted by Congress on a Foreign Minister for an Expression of Opinion.

LISBON, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* I have just read, with painful surprise, a brief report of the proceeding in Congress upon the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, having special reference to the mission at Portugal, and professedly predicated upon a private letter of mine, addressed to the Hon. W. H. SEWARD in his individual capacity, and which was considered worthy of publication without my knowledge. I say "professedly predicated," because, though the action in question was ostensibly based upon that letter, and misrepresentation of its purpose and application doubtless misled those who did not carefully examine its language, I have reason to believe that personal resentment entered largely into the motives of unseen influences which instigated this exceptional proceeding. The letter was entirely friendly and familiar, as is verified by its form and terms, and by a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a literal copy to the House of Representatives. Consequently, every attempt to invest it with even a semi-official character is as unjust and unauthorized as is the allegation that any reflection was expressed, or intended to be expressed, upon Congress, in its collective or other capacity. One of the very first paragraphs distinctly reveals its intention, and expressly refers to the course of policy pursued by "*some* of our so-called friends." In using these words I had in my mind certain persons who had signalized themselves during the last four years by a systematic and unreasonable hostility against the Administrations of both President LINCOLN and President JOHNSON, and who have required absolute subjection to their dictation, as the sole measure of patriotism and duty.

By wrenching phrases from their context, torturing the true meaning of words, and applying such as suited an unworthy purpose to the object in view, a clamor was raised in the partisan Press, and individuals were thus enabled to accomplish what better deliberation would hardly have sanctioned under different circumstances. This legislation cannot, therefore, be properly regarded as a fair and calm expression of the judgment of Congress, for it appears to have emanated from a Committee of Conference in the closing days of the session, and to have been carried under the previous question, without discussion, in one body, and without a formal division in the other, where distinguished Senators reluctantly acquiesced in order "to save the bill."

It would certainly be improper and indecorous in a public officer to arraign or reproach in a public manner the conduct of any department of the Government, while in the enjoyment of its confidence and favor. The rule applies with equal force to officers at home as well as abroad, though conspicuous examples in the one case—in the very Chambers of Congress—have been passed over, in order to visit with marked severity the frank utterance of a private sentiment in the other. If a sense of propriety did not instruct me as to the respect due to Congress as the legislative body of the country, the ties of political and personal friendship, dating back through long years, with many of its members, whom conviction and a sense of duty have induced to sustain a policy which has not seemed to me the most wise for the crisis, would have imposed an obligation of reserve little understood or appreciated by a class of dogmatic men, who are quick to stigmatize as "traitors" all who will not subscribe to their impracticable theories; who can discover no public virtue beyond the limits of their cramped horizon, and who have always given at least moral aid and comfort to the worst enemies of the Union.

Individual griefs have little claim to public attention, but when a principle is involved which involves the rights of the citizen, they assume another shape and importance. At this distance from the scene of angry division, and with the natural anxiety which every American abroad feels to see the Union fully and promptly restored in all its parts and in all its glory and grandeur, the scars of civil strife healed, and our free institutions, now purified by emancipation, marching on their onward way, an example and encouragement to the oppressed peoples of the old world, I deemed it proper to express such thoughts as occurred to me in a personal letter. The best and wisest minds might honestly differ as to the policy to be adopted, in the abnormal condition of the country after a sanguinary rebellion. The late lamented President LINCOLN had inaugurated measures admirably calculated to revive the old national feeling, and to bring back the misguided people who, under false teachings, had taken up arms, or had been coerced into resistance to their duty and loyalty. President JOHNSON, who had incurred dangers and made sacrifices second to no other man in the nation, and who, in the agony of the mighty conflict, stood erect and heroic before the world—a patriotic example around which clustered the affection and gratitude of his countrymen—appeared to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and to desire to perfect the great work so auspiciously begun, seeking to employ conciliation rather than coercion as a means of success, and in that respect also illustrating one of the beautiful characteristics of President LINCOLN. The history of all the great civil wars of the world proves that moderation after victory has ever been one of the most potent elements of reconciliation, and as history repeats itself, it may be confidently assumed that no other policy will be accepted by a people as generous, enlightened and just as ours are. And this moderation is by no means inconsistent with the vindication of the offended majesty of the law against those who wilfully and wickedly defied them in arms, and who long and treasonably plotted to overthrow the Union and destroy with it the hopes of mankind in free government.

For the expression of these and similar opinions in the unreserve of private correspondence, it has been considered right to inflict a severe penalty, and to establish a precedent unknown in American legislation. The fact is much more to be regretted as a pernicious example which may find worse imitation hereafter, than as a wrong to any individual who will soon be forgotten, while this blank record will long survive. Injustice and intolerance are not qualities likely to commend themselves to a people accustomed to independence, and not inclined to follow bigoted crusaders into the darkness of the middle ages. The salary provided by law for the office with which I am honored may be withheld, but it is not in the power of any body of men, however influential they may be, to divest me of the rights which belong to the humblest American citizen, to alter my convictions, to deter a becoming expression of them, or to prevent the discharge of the trust confided to my keeping.

And when the time shall come for me to take again the unpretending place which I left, it will be accompanied by a satisfaction of which neither malice, nor faction, nor calumny can exclude the enjoyment. In the dark days at the outset of the rebellion, when nearly all the maritime powers combined to dignify and strengthen it with their moral support, by such a recognition as never was accorded before, it became my first duty and official act to make a representation against any concession of belligerent rights or declaration of neutrality on the part of this Government. England, France and most of the other European States had just published their proclamations, and there was a general desire to make that policy as unanimous as possible, looking to its injurious effects upon the United States. No influence or effort was spared in any direction to effect this object, and especially in Portugal, which had become unusually important on account of her various mid-ocean islands and distant colonial possessions. These efforts were combatted, and they failed then and afterward, when a renewed to our prejudice, and to Portugal belonga the honor and credit of having first refused to recognize the insurgent communities of the South as a belligerent Power, and of having faithfully adhered to that policy and to a loyal and serviceable friendship during the whole period of the war. And when our commerce was threatened with renewed depredation and war, without the least means of protection at menaced points, vessels of war were promptly procured from this Government, which saved millions of property from destruction. That commerce belonged mainly to the constituencies of honorable gentlemen in Congress, who have recently distinguished themselves by a fervid zeal against the salary of the Minister who was enabled to render that service at a time when they were assailing the measures of President LINCOLN, in the same spirit which is now exhibited toward all who decline to accept their instruction as "the law and the prophets." These facts and others form part of the published history of the country, and may be recalled without impropriety or egotism, as a sufficient answer to ungenerous misrepresentation.

It is one of the sad signs of the times, that no merit however exalted, no patriotism however pure, and no sacrifices however imposing, are sufficient to protect those who have rendered the greatest services to the Union, in the field and in the council chamber where the life of the nation often hung suspended, against the aspersions of a vicious partisanship, which exacts abrogation of all manhood and humiliating submission to its insolent will, as the price of favor, and which denounces all dissent with fierce invective, as of "treasonable" origin. Liberty of speech and thought, and familiar utterance, are forbidden as criminal offences, unless they tune to the key-note of prescribed denunciation, in which case they are applauded to the echo, and the rudest partisan is held up as the most distinguished patriot. Such a condition of things cannot possibly exist, under a free form of government. The people rose up in their indignant might six years ago and pulverised the political organization which had long ruled the country by intolerance, and crushed out forever the "peculiar institution by which its domination had been continued. If the inexorable law of that stern lesson be forgotten, the people to whom Presidents, and Congresses and Ministers must answer, still exist and have not diminished in strength or intelligence.

JAMES E. HARVEY.

Political Items.

A large workingmen's caucus in Roxbury, Mass., on Monday evening, instructed its delegates to the Convention for the Third District of that State, to vote for MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS. A similar meeting was held in East Boston on the same evening. The Chairman, Col. G. G. ROWELL, briefly addressed the meeting, urging unity, independence and vigor of action by the party in the coming campaign. He considered that the workingmen held the power to control political affairs, and expressed confidence in the ability of the party to send MR. PHILLIPS to Congress.

The following call appears in the Providence *Journal* of Tuesday:

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 17, 1866.

I have been requested by soldiers and sailors to call a Convention to elect delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, Penn., the 25th inst. I therefore beg to give notice that a Convention of soldiers and sailors of Rhode Island, favorably to the call of the Pittsburgh Convention will be held in this city on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The hall in which the meeting will take place will be named in due time.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Gov. R. I.

The Parker Fraternity Lectures (Boston) will begin on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, with an address on "The President's Policy—the one man power *vs.* Congress," by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. He will be followed by Curtis, Phillips, Tilton, O. B. Frothingham, Manning, Emerson, Fred. Douglass and Miss Dickinson.

The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation for the elec ion, on Oct. 1, of a Representative to the Fortieth Congress. MR. F. MCLEOD, who was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, but was not admitted to it, announces himself a candidate for re-election. He supports the President's policy of restoration.

The New Bedford *Standard* professes to believe that Hon. T. D. ELIOT is not adverse to a renomination for Congress, notwithstanding his letter of declension. The Boston *Advertiser* hopes that Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD will be nominated as his successor.

Judge GEORGE W. SMYTHE, recently elected to the Texas Supreme Court, is lying dangerously ill at a hotel in Chattanooga, Tenn. He fell sick on his way to attend the National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

The Republican Convention for the Eighteenth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, is to be held at Schenectady on Tuesday, the 25th.

Col. JAMES O. BROADHEAD having declined the Conservative nomination for Congress in the Second District of Missouri, the convention is called to reassemble at Franklin, Sept. 22, to nominate a candidate.

The delegates to the Johnson Convention in the Fifth District of Pennsylvania have adopted resolutions indorsing the nomination of H. P. Ross, the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* predicts that Gen. BUTLER will be the Radical candidate for President in 1868, and Gen. GRANT the Conservative candidate.

Hon. B. MARKLEY BOYER was unanimously renominated on the 13th inst. as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

The full returns from the First Congressional District in Maine, show MR. LYNCH'S majority to be 3,916—making a net Union gain in two years of 1,588.

Rev. RICHARD M. DEVINS, of Sandwich, declines to have his name used as a candidate for Congress in the First District in Massachusetts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

A New Evening School to be Opened—The Plan on which it is to be Conducted.

Recently the Board of Education appointed a Committee to reorganize the evening schools, and to suggest such improvements in the system as should be deemed for the interest of the public. That Committee prepared a special report in favor of establishing an evening school for the accommodation of such pupils as are desirous of pursuing higher studies than are now taught in the evening schools. The report is as follows:

To the Board of Education:

In completion of the reorganization of the evening schools, the Committee to whom this subject was referred, would, in addition to the recommendations made in the report previously submitted to the Board, and already acted upon by it, present the following proposal for the establishment of a High Evening School for males, with a plan for its organization.

Their attention has been called to the need of such a school by the recommendations of the City Superintendent and some of his assistants, and by the demand for it emanating from private citizens, who have watched the operations of ordinary evening schools, and have felt their inadequacy to supply the right kind of instruction to youths who have already acquired a knowledge of the elementary branches of education, and desire to prosecute to a higher degree the work of self-improvement.

In every evening school as hitherto conducted there have been usually found a very few advanced pupils, induced to attend by this laudable motive; but mingled, as they necessarily have been, with pupils of a far inferior grade of proficiency, and finding no satisfactory facilities for prosecuting their studies, they have either abandoned the public schools for such private instruction as lay within their pecuniary means, or have lapsed into idleness and apathy, if not a worse condition.

Your Committee are of opinion that the desire for mental improvement cannot be too zealously and carefully fostered in youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years. It is, and particularly in this City, an age of great peril. Vice courts their attention in every alluring form; and if there be no counteracting influence, no inducements of an opposite tendency, they must inevitably fall victims to her fascinations. It is also an age of laudable ambition, and if means are afforded to gratify it, thousands who would have sunk into sloth and depravity will be made useful and honorable citizens; the support and ornament instead of the pest and scourge of society.

There has also been very generally apparent the want of more efficient means to instruct young men in the principles of political science, especially as applied to our own institutions and forms of government. Our schools have disseminated very much intelligence of a varied character, but they have not done enough to make intelligent voters, and in this way to strengthen the foundation of our political system.

A higher evening school is imperatively required to afford the means of accomplishing this very desirable object. Every pupil who attends it, it is proposed, shall receive a thorough course of instruction in the forms and requirements of the National and State Governments, and the principles of municipal and international law, as well as in the history, and especially the political history, of the country.

Such an institution, far from interfering with the other evening schools, or standing in the way of their advancement and success, would act as a powerful incentive to the pupils attending them. Admitted to the higher school only after passing a good examination in the elementary branches, they would be zealous and diligent, in order to prepare for this examination; and thus, healthful spirit and activity would be diffused throughout the whole evening school system. Your committee, therefore, propose the following plan of organization for the

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL FOR MALES:

SECTION 1. This school to hold its sessions during one term, commencing on the first Monday of October, and continuing twenty-four weeks, exclusive of the usual holiday vacation.

SEC. 2. The sessions of the school shall be held in the building of Grammer School No. 35, Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on the usual school days, and shall commence at 7 o'clock, and close at 9:30 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 3. No pupil shall be admitted except those whose age or avocations would prevent them from attending the day schools.

SEC. 4. Previous to admission pupils shall be required to pass a good examination in reading, spelling, elementary geography and grammar, and arithmetic, through common and decimal fractions and their applications to denominate numbers. They shall also present satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

SEC. 5. The course of study shall embrace the following branches: English grammar and composition; reading and declamation; penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic; algebra, geometry and trigonometry; natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy; American history and political science, the latter to include a knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, the State Constitution, with the outlines of municipal and international law; architectural and mechanical drawing, practical mechanics, navigation, and the French, Spanish or German language may also be taught, provided the number applying for instruction in the same or any one of them, shall be at least fifteen; and no class thus formed shall be continued in case the average attendance for the period of one month shall be less than ten.

SEC. 6. Pupils may be admitted to receive instruction in any part of the course or in any single branch of study, under the direction of the Principal; and it shall be the duty of the latter to arrange an order of exercises for each evening, and give public notice of the same.

SEC. 7. In addition to the Principal there shall be a teacher of English grammar, reading and declaration, a teacher of penmanship, arithmetic and book-keeping, a teacher of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, a teacher of natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy, and a teacher of history and political science, with such other assistants and special teachers as may be required.

The report was unanimously adopted. Preparations are already being made to secure the success of this school, and it will be formally opened in a very short time.

The Cholera.

The following are the cholera cases reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. CHARLOTTE PLANTS, aged 38, German, married, Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; dead.
2. WM. A. WATSON, aged 23, United States, colored, No. 49 Thomas-street; died Sept. 20.
3. MARY HARNDIBO, aged 60, Ireland, married, Sixty-sixth-street, between E ghth and Ninth avenues.
4. PHILIP DOWD, No. 64 North Moore-street; died Sept. 20.
5. MARY MURPHY, aged 34, Ireland, No. 9 Mulberry-street.
6. MARY GEORGIANA POWERS, aged 31, New-York, No. 302 West Thirtieth-street.
7. ANN FRYER, aged 38, Ireland, No. 293 West Thirty-seventh-street.
8. A woman, aged 64, German, No. 411 West Thirty-fifth-street.
9. A woman, at No. 166 Leonard-street.
10. MARY O'BRIEN, No. 92 Baxter-street.

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	11
Admitted since	0—11
Discharged	0
Died	1— 1
Remaining Sept. 21	10

DIED.

BRIDGET O'NEIL, aged 40 years, Ireland, No. 30 Pell-street.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital last report	5
Admitted since	1— 6
Discharged	1
Died	0— 1
Remaining Sept. 21	5

ADMITTED.

EDMUND STOFLES, aged 28 years, Ireland.

DISCHARGED.

ELIZABETH BAWNES,

QUARANTINE REPORT.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Sept. 21, 1866.

The following four cases have been received from ship *Gettysburgh* since last report:

SEPT. 19.—CATHARINE SCHLEIG, aged 50 years, of Baden; MRS. WICHIE, 35, Switzerland.
SEPT. 21.—FIDEL STEIL, 38, Wurtemburg; MARIE PAUENACH, 21, Bavaria.
DIED SEPT. 20.—MRS. WICHIE, 35, of Switzerland.

Commissioners of Quarantine.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the very limited prevalence of yellow fever in Havana and other West Indian ports, during the present season, and of the fact that none of the vessels now in quarantine, arriving from that port, had any sickness on board, either in the port of departure or on the passage, and that they have been already detained in quarantine a sufficient period of time to demonstrate they are free from infection, this Board is of opinion that all of the vessels now in quarantine which arrived from these ports, may at once be admitted to free *pratique* without damage to public health, and that this Board will approve of any permit which the Health Officer may grant for their immediate release from quarantine.

Resolved, That in view of the near approach of cold weather, all vessels hereafter arriving from Havana, on board of which no sickness occurred, either in the port of departure or on the voyage, may, in the judgment of this Board, be admitted to free *pratique* after a brief detention in quarantine; and that such detention, in case no sickness appears, need not extend beyond three days after the opening of the hatches.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-morrow, beginning at 3½ P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Wiener Rekruten Marsch.....Stolz
2. Overture, "Les Diamans de la Couronne".....Auber
3. Nocturno, "Green Hill".....Dodworth
4. Collocation, "Old and Merry Friends".....Dodworth

PART II.

5. Waltz, "Die Ersten Kuren".....Strauss
6. "Jubel" Overture.....Von Weber
7. "Lord Dangan" March.....Kuhner
8. Selection from "Martha".....Flotow

PART III.

9. Berliner Polka.....Michaelis
10. National Air of Chili, ("Cacina Nacional").....Carmeer
11. Song, "She Wept Her Life Away".....Thomas
12. "Wildfang" Galop.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mrs. LYDIA HERRON, residing in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, lost her trunk on the 31st ult., it having been stolen from an express wagon at Fulton Ferry. The trunk contained one black silk dress, one foulard silk dress, one steel-colored silk dress, one French calico dress, one common calico dress, three muslin dresses, one gold breastpin, one black shawl, one lace shawl, six undershirts, one sun-shade, one set of muslin sleeves and collar, two night dresses, and one black silk sacque, of the aggregate value of $250, and the loss thereof occasioned the lady considerable inconvenience. The Police were informed of the larceny by the express driver, and all due and diligent search was made by them for the trunk and the thieves. This search bore but little fruit, however, until yesterday, when Detective MULLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, succeeded in tracing a portion of the articles contained in the trunk to the labyrinthian tenement building Nos. 31 and 33 James-street, and more familiarly known in that crowded neighborhood as "the Barracks." These articles of wearing apparel were found in the possession of PETER FLAHERTY and his wife ELIZA, and as they could not satisfactorily account for such possession the detective took them both into custody. Subsequently the prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate, when Mrs. HERRON made a formal complaint against the accused, accusing them of the theft of the trunk, and fully identifying the articles found in their possession as her property. It was further alleged by the officer making the arrest, that the trunk had been taken from the Express wagon by the male prisoner and an unknown confederate, and that after removing it to FLAHERTY'S apartments they broke it open and divided the contents, when the trunk was broken up and used for fuel. The Detective stated that these facts reached his knowledge through a third party. Both the prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. PETER is 42 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a laborer. His wife is 37 years of ages, native of Ireland, and says she is a store-keeper. Both denied their guilt, and the woman stated that she "got the things from a friend."

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

On Thursday night MR CHARLES BROTHERS, doing business at No. 216 Canal-street, heard some one breaking glass in the rear of his premises, and on going down stairs discovered that a young man, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be PATRICK HANDLEY, had smashed a pane of glass in the door which led from the yard into the hallway of the house. HANDLEY had then crawled through this small aperture, he being of slender build and singularly adapted to such a procedure, but all his efforts were in vain, for Mr. BROTHERS soon secured the intruder and handed him over to the custody of Officer CHOOKEN-f of the Court Squad. What the prisoner intended to steal is difficult to determine, for the store is filled with window-glass. On being arraigned before the Court yesterday morning the prisoner stated that he "did not intend to steal, and had only crawled in there to have a sleep." This plea did not avail, however, for HANDLEY was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. He is 19 years of age, a native of this City, and resides at No. 95 Mulberry-street.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.

Thursday night was peculiarly favorable for the movements of burglars. Near the hour of midnight Officer HAGGERTY, of the Sixth Precinct, while making his regular tour of duty through Duane-street, saw two men emerge from the premises occupied by ADOLPH SCHMIDT, at No. 6, each having a roll of cloth under his arm. Naturally concluding that midnight was a very unseasonable hour for the transaction of business the patrolman gave chase to the supposed thieves, which caused them to drop their burdens and take to their heels. The officer succeeded in arresting one of the fugitives, and secured both the pieces of cloth thrown away by them. On being taken to the Worth-street Station-house the prisoner gave his name as WILLIAM BURKE, and he was locked up on a charge of burglary. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that an entrance had been effected to Mr. SCHMIDT'S premises by means of false keys. BURKE was brought before the magistrate yesterday morning and held for trial, being locked up in default of $1,000 bail. He is a hatter, 26 years of age, and resides in Norfolk-street.

PASSING FALSE TOKENS.

JOHN COLE was arrested yesterday morning by Officer WANDERLEY, of the Forty-fourth (Brooklyn) Precinct, on a charge of fraud. It appears that the accused called upon the complainant, Mr. EDWARD H. PYATT, of No. 113 Broad-street, on the 18th of October, 1865, and requested him to cash a check which he presented. The face of the check was for the sum of $78, and purported to have been drawn on the National Bank of the Republic, of this City, by one H. A. WILSON. COLE having assured Mr. PYATT that the check was perfectly good, and that he (COLE) had taken it in the way of business, the complainant advanced the money and received the check as a genuine issue. He subsequently ascertained that no such name as H. A. WILSON had ever appeared upon the Bank. Since that time it is understood that PYATT endeavored to induce the prisoner to settle the matter, failing in which he yesterday caused his arrest. When the case came up before the magistrate JAMES B. HALL, Receiving Teller of the Bank, testified to the fact that no such account had ever been kept there by H. A. WILSON, and the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail. COLE says he is a clerk, 27 years of age, and resides in One Hundred and Thirty-second-street.

THE CAR-FARE SWINDLE AGAIN.

The dispute in relation to what constitutes a legal fare upon any of our City railroads is still in active progress. The conduct of the different Companies and their employes seems to have the effect of exasperating the public, and frequent collisions are the result. Several cases have already come to the knowledge of the Police Magistrates, and they have invariably held the conductors to be in the wrong. On Thursday evening Messrs. S. M. ALLEN and J. R. PERSHALL, who have an office at No. 1½ Murray-street, entered car No. 32, of the Third-avenue line, on their way up town. When Conductor CHARLES BROWN called for his fare, Mr. ALLEN tendered seven cents in payment for himself and friend. The conductor declined to receive that amount, however, and demanded twelve cents. Mr. ALLEN informed BROWN that eleven cents was really more than the legal fare, and he should pay no more. The conductor became very angry, and threatened to put passengers that if the full fare of six cents each was not paid they must leave the car. Both refused to do either, however, when BROWN deliberately stopped his car, and calling upon FRANCIS GEOGHAN, the driver of the vehicle, he succeeded, with the assistance of a third person, in ejecting Mr. PERSHALL, and afterward Mr. ALLEN, and then started off with the car. Previous to thus resorting to extremities, BROWN stated to both passengers that he would be compelled to use violence, as he was acting under the express orders of his employers. Yesterday morning, Mr. ALLEN proceeded to the depot of the Company, and obtained an interview with the officials there, when he stated the facts, but received no more satisfaction than the names of the conductor and the driver. Both the gentlemen next proceeded to Court and informed the magistrate of the difficulty, and he issued a warrant for the arrest of both BROWN and GEOGHAN, and they will be arraigned to-day.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A REVOLTING CASE.

A miserable wretch, named JOHN J. SENNETT, was arrested on Thursday by Officer FIZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, on two charges of rape brought against him, the particulars of which are almost as incredible as they are disgusting and brutal. The complainants are Mrs. ANN MCQUADE, residing at No. 93 East Eleventh-street, and Mrs. CATHERINE JEROME, of No. 404 East Sixteenth-street. These parties allege that SENNETT was in the habit of visiting their residences for some time past; that about two or three weeks ago he watched his opportunity, and succeeded in accomplishing his fiendish purposes upon a child of each of the deponents. One of the little girls is named CATHERINE MCQUADE, and is only six years old—the other, Mrs. JEROME'S daughter ANNIE, aged seven years. The assault upon the victims was most brutal. A horrible feature in the case is the fact that the accused communicated a loathsome disease to both the children. He stoutly denies his guilt, but the proof seems to be damning against him. The excitement in the Court, when the facts of the case leaked out, was intense, and many threats of swift lynch-law punishment were indulged in by some of the spectators. SENNETT was committed for trial without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

On Thursday night, as Officer WM. J. TONE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was patroling his beat, he found a man named JOHN HANLON beating his wife very severely in the public street. The officer interfered, when, it is alleged, HANLON turned upon him, and dealing a number of rapid blows soon had the officer stretched upon the sidewalk. He then commenced to kick and beat him, and finally tore nearly all the clothing and one shoe from his person, leaving him neither naked, nor clothed, barefoot nor shod. In this destitute and painful condition, the assailant and his wife set off, but the former was captured yesterday and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

A PAIR OF YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

Miss MARION BROWN keeps a little fancy-goods store, with her mother, at No. 685 Eighth-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street. On Thursday she saw two little boys standing outside the door, engaged in very close conversation, and occasionally looking in through the show window. She finally heard one of them say to the other: "There is no one but a girl and a woman in the store." With this they came inside and asked to see a nice patent-leather belt, such as was displayed in the window. The young lady showed them one worth 35 cents, which one of them deliberately buckled around his waist and cleared out as fast as he could run. His companion joined in the run, but a fleet-footed Metropolitan quickly brought the pair to a stand-still, and took them to the Station-house. They gave their names as PATSEY MONAHAN and JOHN MCKINLEY. The former is ten and the latter eleven years of age. They were committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SANDFORD.—It appears that the orders served upon Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD do not remove him from office, only notify him to appear before a Board, recently appointed, and show cause why he should not be placed upon the retired list. This Board is composed of five officers in the National Guard, who have served in the ranks of the volunteers during the war. As Gen. SANDFORD has held his present rank for over 29 years, his position might be declared vacant by limitation, existing laws of the State only allowing an officer to hold one grade for ten years. The Governor disclaims all political motives in the matter, as he only acted in accordance with law. Brig.-Gens. SPICER, HALL and SMITH, of the First, Third and Twenty-fourth Brigade are also summoned to appear before the Board of Examination. The general feeling among the members of the First Division is that of relief, as the great majority have been persistent in their adherence to the movement originated six years ago for the rotation of those holding commissions in one grade more than ten years. The future of the First Division never looked brighter than at present.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 405 Grand-street, occupied as a dwelling by SARAH DEACON. The flames are supposed to have originated by one of her children playing with lucifer matches. The firemen worked well, but the entire floor was burned out, causing a loss to Mrs. DEACON of $800; insured for $400 in Bowery. The lower part of the building is occupied by ROBERT ONDERDONK as a billiard-room, and was considerably flooded by water. Loss about $300; insured in the Trades. men's. No. 407 was also slightly damaged by water. The building is owned by the Parker estate, and is dama

ings. The Stock at the close of the day was about 2 ₱ cent. weaker than last night. The break in the Erie movement caused the other New-York and Western and Reading Stocks to partially decline, but this sympathy was but momentary, as heavy buyers came in at the concession of ½@¾ ₱ cent., and some 10,000 or 12,000 shares of Reading were taken at 115 ₱ cent., as against 115⅜@¾ at the close yesterday, and the prices for Michigan Southern, Northwest, Fort Wayne, &c., left off steady.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	Northwest	36¼	36¾
U. S. 6-20s	111¾	111¾	N. West Pref	67½	67¾
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	111¾	110¾
N. Y. Central	106⅞	106¾	Fort Wayne	108¾	108¾
Erie	74¾	75¾	Cumb'land Coal	48	47¾
Hudson	121¾	121¾	Quicksilver	52¾	52¾
Reading	115	115	W. U. Telegraph	56¾	56¾
Mich. Southern	85¾	85¾	Mariposa Pref.	39¾	39¾
Illinois Central	123	123	Ohio Certificates	20	20
Pittsburgh	87½	87½	American Gold	144¾	143¾
Tennessee 6s	72¾	72¾	Bills on London	107¾	107¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	110
Manhattan	153	Irving	102¾
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	126
Mechanics'	115	Market	111¾
Union	121	Nassau	105
America	137	Shoe and Leather	134
Phœnix	103	Continental	104
Phœnix	105	Commonwealth	106
Butchers & Drovers	120	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
State of New York	108	Park	145
Commerce	116¾	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Ocean	104¾	Central National	114¾
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	106
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	125
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	94	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	100
N. Y. Cen. W'ern Bds	98	Lack. & W'ern Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 95-75	105	Del. L. & W. 1st M	88
Mich 1st mort., 1878	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
Mich 7s, 2d mort., 1864	96	Del. & Wash. Rou. Bds.	97¾
Mich 7s, 3d mort., 1867	97	Del. & Wash. Rou. Bds. 6's	90
Mich 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Ft. Western 2d M., '73	72½
Mich 6s, 4th mort., 1882	93¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	90
Mich 6s, 5th mort., 1882	91	Clev. & Tol. 7s, Rund.	102
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	95	N. J. Centralist M	103
Mad. R. 7s, 1st M., 1885	103	N. J. Central 2d M	103
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mad. R. 7s, 2d M. 1875	100	Clev. & P. 2d M	92½
Mad. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Clev. & P. 3d Con	80
Cin. R. & Q. 6 p. c. 1st M.	110	Mans. & Alto. 1st M	60
Chi. & Rock Isl. 6s, '77	93	Chic. & Alton. S. F	88½
R. Isl. Coupon 1st M	103	Chi. & Al. income	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Chi. & N. W. Ext'n B	88	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	96		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,246,564 26; including for Customs, $368,000; Gold Notes, $1,587,000. Payments, $518,786 28. Balance, $91,477,757 33.

The Gold per *Java*, from England, nearly all went into the Treasury Office this morning, in exchange for Gold Notes: Mr. BELMONT deposited $250,000; Mr. VON HOFFMAN, $400,000; Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., $600,000, and Mr. BALZA $80,000—together, $1,330,000.

The Stock Exchange Board this morning admitted to membership Mr. C. H. HARNEY, of the Stock and Banking House of GILLISS, HARNEY & Co., No. 24 Broad-street.

Messrs. S. and B. SKAATS have established themselves as Bankers and Stock Brokers at No. 24 William-street, under the style of SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER.

A telegram in the afternoon papers says that the Bank of British North America will *protest* letters of credit from English bankers on the Bank of Upper Canada. This is probably a misprint. The meaning we take to be that letters of credit granted by English bankers of respectability on the now suspended Bank of Upper Canada will be *protected* by the British North America Bank for the honor of the drawers in London.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 5, give the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,987,417	Increase £171,724
Public deposits	4,778,487	Increase 641,439
Other deposits	17,462,300	Decrease 1,010,710
Gov'ment securities	12,227,023	Increase 515,000
Other securities	22,225,787	Decrease 711,697
Notes unemployed	5,877,145	Decrease 43,540

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,221,-245, being an increase of £322,735; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,195,212, showing an increase of £363,192 when compared with the preceding statement.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,462,653. The following is the summary of the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,620	$769,580	774	$338,333	1,999	$446,035
Man. of Cotton	579	99,044	316	86,484		
Man. of Silk	326	334,327	109	123,849	221	264,987
Man. of Flax	676	205,978	505	153,672	622	196,365
Miscellaneous	488	102,153	132	31,598		
Total	3,688	$1,801,562	1,840	$773,151	2,856	$954,389
		771,151				1,691,540
Total entered		$2,462,653	Total marketed			$2,645,771

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) CITY WATER LOAN.

8 PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July.

AMOUNT OF LOAN $300,000.

A limited amount of these Bonds may be had at 98 per cent. by applying to

ROBINSON & OGDEN,

Bankers,

No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 21, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 11,614 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 22 bags Corn Meal, 48,669 bushels Wheat, 204,757 bushels Corn, 8,285 bushels Barley, 26,100 bushels Oats, 66 bbls. Pork, 27 pkgs. Cut Meats, 67 pkgs. Lard and 380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $9@$9 25; Pearls have been dull and heavy at $11 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but held firmly.

COFFEE—Has been held quite high and has been in very moderate request. Java at 28c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c. and St. Domingo, 16¾c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb. The following is a statement of the total shipments of coffee from Brazil during each of the last three years, with also the shipments to the United States:

	Bags.	Bags.
Total clearances during crop years 1863-64	1,344,888	
Total clearances during crop years 1864-65	1,778,467	
Total clearances during crop years 1865-66	1,655,992	
Clearances of coffee destined for the United States during same period:	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
For Baltimore	92,242	55,504	112,221
For Delaware Breakwater, f. o	2,842		
For Hampton Roads, f. o			11,466
For New-York	444,532	359,330	526,458
For Philadelphia	13,063	7,660	23,614
For Sandy Hook, f. o		32,500	14,920
For St. Thomas, f. o		36,235	
For Wilmington, N. C			1,602
For Mobile			5,700
For Savannah			3,300
For New-Orleans			42,181
Total	552,619	491,253	714,102
For San Francisco, Cal	16,499	5,100	7,154
For Matamoras, Mexico	2,800	2,800	

COTTON—Has been less sought after and less buoyant in price. Middlings, 35c.@37½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,880 bales, against receipts of 119 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,807
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	16,413
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	454,716
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,675
Exports since Sept. 1	15,580
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	302,519
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22c.; Shetucket A, 15c.; Shetucket B, 14c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Bates, B B, 29c.; Bartletts, 36c. Prints—Cocheco, 20½c.; American, 18½c.; Amoskeag, 18c.; Empire, 19½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic. Coal—Cumb'land Coal, 48 ₱ ton. Cassimeres—Quicksilver, 52½c.; W. U. Telegraph, 56½c.; Mariposa Pref., 39¾c.; Ohio Certificates 20c.; American Gold 144¾; Bills on London 107¾@108.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves Pounds
1863	19,180,541	40	1,114	14,67,103
1864	9,389,171	647	7,753	2,10,650
1865	12,536,344	420	36,000	1,186,400
1866	11,457,788	1,313		1,024,900

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingls M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves Pounds.
1863	143,257,224	17,030	107,393	134,811,915
1864	163,344,451	15,161	253,528	67,703,416
1865	158,981,162	21,193	136,174	15,950,789
1866	201,845,564	28,630	115,533	17,485,545

LIME—Has been in fair demand and firmly held.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 80; Resin at $3 87½@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less request, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 83 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and heavy at 26c.@27c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@58c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at slightly irregular prices. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 10 for new Mess, closing at $33 cash, $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,350 bbls. for forward delivery, including September and October, seller's and buyer's option, at $33@$33 12½; ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, at 15¾c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16¾c. for short rib, ₱ lb. Lard is lower; sales since our last, 460 tcs. and 380 bbls., at 17½c.@18c., and small lots of fancy at 19¼c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and heavy at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues quiet and depressed at 33c.@43c. for State, 45c.@56c. for Factory do., and 17c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in very moderate request at 5c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ₱ lb	41 @43
New-York State—firkins, yellow	41 @42
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	37 @38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb	42 @43
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality	37 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb	39 @40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb	36 @37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₱ lb	30 @32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40 @56
Pennsylvania Reserve—firkins, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	22 @24
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb	16 @22
Western States—firkins, common, ₱ lb	17 @19

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17½@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	5 @7
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10 @15

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and irregular, including Clover at 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 50@$3 75, and Timothy, at $2 50@$3 62½c.; ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in more request, including Castile at 18½c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand since our last, including Deer, which we quote thus: Honduras, 55c. @60c.; San Juan 58c.; Bolivar, 46c.@41c.; Sisal, 55@ 57½c.; Maracaibo, 43c.; Amoskeag B, 41c.; Amoskeag C, 36c.; Stripes—Amoskeag, 37c.; Arasapha, 20c.

FISH—An improved demand prevails for the principal articles to-day, at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last, 13,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at >$6 38 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 20@$11 90, chiefly at $7 25@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 50@$11 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00 @$8 90
Extra State	7 20 @11 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 80 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50 @11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50 @14 00
Extra Genesee	12 00 @14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00 @16 00

Southern Flour is less active, but is firmer to-day, sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $11 30@$12 70 for poor to good, and $12 75@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine, at $5 30@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $4 25 @$4 35 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85@$4 90 for brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 870 bbls. Also, 20 puncheons Brandywine, at $25.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10; inferior to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 96 to $2 26; new Chicago Spring on private terms, $2 .5 having been refused for a lot of prime No. 1 to arrive; inferior Chicago Spring at $1 75, and amber State at $2 78@$2 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in brisk speculative and export demand, opening buoyantly and closing decidedly higher. The latest transactions in lots afloat showed an advance of fully 2c. ₱ bushel on the opening figures. The highest prices realized on lots afloat were obtained from shippers, having freight engagements to fill. The purchases of lots in store were mainly speculative, and on Western account. Sales, since our last, 205,000 bushels at 85c.@85c.@c. for unsound, 85½c.@87½c., closing at 87½c., afloat, 87c.@88¼c., chiefly at 88c. in store, for sound Mixed Western, 89c.@90c. for Yellow Western, 93c.@94c. for White do. and $1 for round Yellow ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, opening heavily but closing more firmly, including Canada at 65c.@66c., Delaware at 67c.@68c., Iowa, 55c., Delaware, 67c., and State, 63c.@69c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 76,000 bushels. Barley and Malt continue inactive. Rye is in less request, including Western at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel; sales 6,200 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Sept. 18, Messrs. GEO. I. DUNZA & Co. notice thus: The Flour market is quiet and inactive, the offerings having increased. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and prices are firm and unchanged. Receipts for week, 12,034 bbls. Shipments for week, 17,218 bbls. Freight to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 30 ₱ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1 45, and to Boston by propeller, 60c. The wheat market has been more liberally supplied during the past week, and prices have fallen from 5c. to 15c. ₱ bushel, the decline being most marked on No. 1. The demand has been quite active, and the stock has been kept from accumulating. The attention of buyers has been directed more particularly to No. 2, and finding much favor with millers that grade has ruled comparatively steady. Some of the City mills are now running entirely on it, and it is found good enough for the best brands. The millers state that it makes a really handsomer Flour than last year. The weather during the week has for the most part been wet, and unfavorable for getting the crop to market, and until it becomes more settled the receipts are likely to continue moderate. The quantity of No. 1 in the arrivals is still quite small, and the general belief now is that the larger portion of the crop will inspect below that grade, the extreme hot weather in July having caused much of the wheat to shrink, and the heavy rains of the past five weeks having caused much sprouting. The Wheat, however, that is good enough for No. 1, is really choice, and is free from damaged grains. The same can be said of the No. 2. The No. 1 weighs 58½@59 lbs. ₱ measured bushel, and No. 2 about 57 lbs. There is much care being taken in separating the grown and sprouted Wheat from the sound. The former is classed as No. 3 and Rejected, and parties ordering from this port can feel as much confidence as in former years that no unsound Wheat will be sent them in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades. The inspection Reports for the week show that 138 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 389 car-loads as No. 2, 333 car-loads as No. 3, and 79 car-loads as rejected. We quote Lake Freights at 12c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 18 cents to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 267,563 bushels, of which 19,580 bushels is No. 1, 139,364 bushels No. 2, 75,382 bushels No. 3, and 33,287 rejected. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 333,878 bushels, against 387,327 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week 20,353 bushels by rail, and 137,-919 by lake, as follows: 38,907 bushels to Buffalo, 18,000 bushels to Oswego, 36,567 to Cleveland, 7,000 to Ogdensburgh, 19,000 to Montreal, 13,000 to Kingston, and 5,355 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $1 93@$1 94; No. 2 $1 74; No. 3 $1 61; rejected $1 36. Oats are inactive; demand light. We quote No. 1 at 64c. and No. 2 at 59c. in store. Receipts for week 13,-686 bushels. Shipments for week 4,000 bushels. Rye firm but quiet at 65c. for No. 1 in store. Receipts for week 2,655 bushels. Shipments for week 15,000 bushels. Corn active and buoyant at advancing figures. We quote No. 1 at 58c. in store. Receipts for week 11,782 bushels. Shipments for week 29,435 bushels."

The receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, at the dates named, are thus reported:

Week ending	1866. Sept. 15.	1865. Sept. 16.
Flour, bbls	110,800	91,600
Wheat, bushels	892,600	832,500
Corn, bushels	918,300	1,285,700
Oats, bushels	167,800	456,600
Barley, Bushels	41,400	74,200

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of September in the years indicated:

	1864. Canal opened. April 26.	1865. April 20.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls	610,300	439,300	139,800
Wheat, bushels	10,715,300	5,246,300	1,919,900
Corn, bushels	6,466,800	8,648,200	16,160,500
Barley, bushels	176,600	224,500	176,500
Oats, bushels	5,666,200	5,629,600	6,164,700
Rye, bushels	81,000	470,700	637,500
Malt		401,600	300,800
Beef, bbls	5,500	7,100	100
Pork, bbls	54,700	14,850	11
Bacon, lbs	559,300	1,233,150	
Butter, lbs	51,800	75,600	45,400
Lard, lbs	1,451,000	1,773,800	58,200
Cheese, lbs	61,000	5,610,700	761,300
Wool	359,400	403,500	271,500

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather better demand at former prices, including American new at 37½c.@55c.; old at 10c.@45c.; also foreign at 50c.@60c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "As predicted in our report of last week, the market has somewhat given away, and prices receded 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., under the influence of a continued light demand and heavy receipts. The best samples in market, which ten days ago would have sold readily at 58c.@60c. cash, are now being offered freely at 55c.; we do not, however, look for any further decline in choice grades for the present, and think we are safe in saying 'the market has touched bottom.' Although the yields of odd-name and fancy grades will considerably exceed that of last season, there will probably be more than enough to carry us through; the quantity having been materially lessened by the unfavorable turn of the weather and the fearful ravages of the insect during picking; brewers and consumers generally will do well to secure their stock early, and not hold back under the mistaken idea of buying cheaper as the season advances. There is more inquiry for common Hops, but as our market has not yet been favored by a fair representation of the different grades, we are unable to give quotations. Receipts for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 20, 900 bales.

HEMP—Has been quiet at former rates.

HIDES—Have been less freely offered at prices above the views of purchasers. Hence business has been restricted.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been moderate within our range: Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Light 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughtered, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@ 36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been less sought after, but quoted steady, including Eastern Spruce at $22@$25 ₱ thousand feet; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₱ sup. foot at 6c. @7c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 8c.@9c., Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20c.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Ga., 50c.@ 60c.; White Oak, Logs, ₱ cubic foot, 45c.@50c.; White Oak, Blank, ₱ thousand feet, $50@$55; White Pine Shipping Brands, $28 50@$30. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the market for Lumber has been less active during the week, with receipts somewhat in excess of the demand. This gives us some accumulation of stock which is not unusual at this season when receivers are preparing for the Fall trade. The receipts henceforward to the close of the season will be moderate. Prices current last week are steadily maintained, and the prospect is they will not rule any lower during the balance of the season, which promises to be an active one, though at present buyers hold off. Vessels have been actively engaged clearing off the old accumulation of sales, and freights are maintained with much firmness. We quote: To New-York, $1 75 ₱ 1,000; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 50@$2 75; Middletown and Norwich, $3; New-London and Providence, $3 75@$4; Boston, $7 for soft wood, and $8 50 for hard wood; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4; Baltimore, $6 @$7; Washington, $6@$8; Richmond, Va., $7@$8; and Petersburgh, $7@$8. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves Pounds
1863	19,180,541	40	1,114	14,67,103
1864	9,389,171	647	7,753	2,10,650
1865	12,536,344	420	36,000	1,186,400
1866	11,457,788	1,313		1,024,900

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingls M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves Pounds.
1863	143,257,224	17,030	107,393	134,811,915
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1866	201,845,564	28,630	115,533	17,485,545

LIME—Has been in fair demand and firmly held.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 80; Resin at $3 87½@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less request, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 83 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and heavy at 26c.@27c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@58c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at slightly irregular prices. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 10 for new Mess, closing at $33 cash, $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,350 bbls. for forward delivery, including September and October, seller's and buyer's option, at $33@$33 12½; ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, at 15¾c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16¾c. for short rib, ₱ lb. Lard is lower; sales since our last, 460 tcs. and 380 bbls., at 17½c.@18c., and small lots of fancy at 19¼c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and heavy at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues quiet and depressed at 33c.@43c. for State, 45c.@56c. for Factory do., and 17c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in very moderate request at 5c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ₱ lb	41 @43
New-York State—firkins, yellow	41 @42
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	37 @38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb	42 @43
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality	37 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb	39 @40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb	36 @37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₱ lb	30 @32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40 @56
Pennsylvania Reserve—firkins, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	22 @24
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb	16 @22
Western States—firkins, common, ₱ lb	17 @19

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17½@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	5 @7
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10 @15

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and irregular, including Clover at 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 50@$3 75, and Timothy, at $2 50@$3 62½c.; ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in more request, including Castile at 18½c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand since our last, including Deer, which we quote thus: Honduras, 55c. @60c.; San Juan 58c.; Bolivar, 46c.@41c.; Sisal, 55@ 57½c.; Maracaibo, 43c.; Amoskeag B, 41c.; Amoskeag C, 36c.; Stripes—Amoskeag, 37c.; Arasapha, 20c.

FISH—An improved demand prevails for the principal articles to-day, at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last, 13,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at >$6 38 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 20@$11 90, chiefly at $7 25@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 50@$11 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00 @$8 90
Extra State	7 20 @11 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 80 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50 @11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50 @14 00
Extra Genesee	12 00 @14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00 @16 00

Southern Flour is less active, but is firmer to-day, sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $11 30@$12 70 for poor to good, and $12 75@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine, at $5 30@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $4 25 @$4 35 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85@$4 90 for brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 870 bbls. Also, 20 puncheons Brandywine, at $25.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10; inferior to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 96 to $2 26; new Chicago Spring on private terms, $2 .5 having been refused for a lot of prime No. 1 to arrive; inferior Chicago Spring at $1 75, and amber State at $2 78@$2 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, second night in America of Adelaide Ristori, in her great role of MEDEA, supported by her eminent dramatic company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE BURLEY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morgan, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, O. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. THE FRENCH SPY, LES DEUX FUGITIFS, and ANCHOR OF HOPE. Characters by the full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, DORF FREISCHUTZ; Or, THE SEVENTH CHARMED BULLET, and THE TIGER OF THE SEA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, DAVID COPPERFIELD and PO-CA-HON-TAS. John Brougham supported by a splendid cast.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½; THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. The Domestic Drama of MARY LOCKWOOD. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 25,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, A MIRACLE.

NEW CATHOLIC INSTITUTE HALL,
Jersey City.
THIS EVENING, THE ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Bell Players.

ARGUS HALL.
No. 600 Broadway
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, ADAM AND EVE. Evening at 8, PARLOR CONCERTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, GRAND SACRED CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mme. Marie Frederici and Mr. Franz Hummer.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by lawin every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the WEEKLY TIMES, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable brings dipatches to yesterday, but they contain very little news. Berlin has been glorying over the return of the Prussian armies, the victorious troops having made a triumphal entry to their capital on Thursday. Paris papers say that by the treaty just concluded with Saxony, King JOHN, of that State, is to abdicate in favor of his son. The rumor that Great Britain had advised or urged Turkey to give up the Island of Crete, is officially contradicted. Spain is exercised about the Queen of the Antilles, and a Royal Commission is soon to meet whose duty it will be to regulate the Government of the Island (Cuba.) [It is important to know, by ocean telegraph, that a Commission *"will soon meet!"*] The disturbances, charged to have been made by brigands, near Palermo, in Sicily, are now thought to be the work of a party in favor of Republicanizing all Italy. But by whomsoever instigated, these riots do not appear to be of much consequence. We have the usual financial news. The steamer *Saxonia* is on the way to New-York with about $380,000 in gold.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston detectives have ascertained that the recent series of burglaries in the suburbs of that city have all been the work of the gang which was arrested on Chelsea beach last week. DAVID H. LOWE, who keeps a store in Boston, ostensibly for the sale of fancy goods and the repair of watches, and who has been of respectable reputation hitherto, has been arrested on the charge of receiving the plunder of the robbers, and has acknowledged his guilt. KENNISTON, one of the burglars arrested at Chelsea, and now in jail at Salem, gave the information on the strength of which the arrest of LOWE was made. From KENNISTON has been obtained confessions of several robberies, n all of which KENNISTON, COOLEY and GRAY were engaged. The whole amount of their plunder is estimated as high as $20,000. LOWE, who is about 45 years old, married, and living in good style in a house near his store, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000.

On Wednesday, Mrs. HARLOW, wife of Mr. JOHN P. HARLOW, wheat receiver at HAZALL & CRENSHAW'S mills, Richmond, visited the mills in company with two lady friends. While turning to leave the upper story her dress was caught in the conveyor wheels which carry the flour to the superfine bolting apparatus and she was drawn into the machinery. Mr. TAYLOR, who was standing by, caught her and would have rescued her, but her steel hoop-skirt had become entangled in the cog-wheels and Mr. TAYLOR'S attempts were vain, and he became near being drawn himself into the machinery which in a moment mangled the unfortunate lady in a manner too horrible to contemplate.

A row occurred at Fredericksburgh, Virginia, on Wednesday night, between members of the Union soldiers' burial party and a lot of ex-rebels. There has been considerable feeling of late in that city as to the building of the monument in the Union burying ground on Mary's Heights. Several of the corps at the railroad depot were branded by a crowd of citizens with unkind epithets; replying in usual complimentary style, the crowd set upon them and a desperate fight resulted, in which eight men were badly bruised.

On Wednesday the Canal bank at Dayton, Ohio, broke away, from the effects of the late long and violent rains, carrying off frame houses, shops, great piles of lumber and other property. The water rushed through St. Clair, Jefferson and Ludlow streets, submerging part of the main business portion of the town, reaching the first floors of many dwellings and stores. The whole country in the neighborhood has been devastated. The loss of standing corn, fences and stock is enormous.

It was reported at San Francisco on Wednesday that the Government had placed the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* at the disposal of Queen EMMA for the purpose of conveying her home, but it has since been contradicted. Arrangements were making to give her a suitable reception. In addition to the salute of twenty-one guns from Fort Point, the revenue cutter *Schubrick* was to proceed outside to meet the steamer *Sacramento*, bearing the distinguished visitor.

The following officers have been elected by the Yale Navy: Commodore, A. D. BISSELL, '67; First Fleet Captain, J. COFFIN, '68; Second Fleet Captain, R. H. GROVE, '67; Treasurer, J. C. HALL, '68. The New Haven *Palladium* states that the custom of hazing Freshmen is not yet utterly extinct, a member of the Class of '70 having been visited by some Sophomores, a few nights ago, and subjected to indignities of the most insulting, dishonorable and cruel nature.

Three cases of cholera occurred on board the steamer *Importer*, a few days ago, on its trip to Pittsburgh. One man was buried at French Island, and one at Walnut Bend, above Louisville. The third case was that of a man named JOHN ROUSE, a resident of Carlisle, Penn., who had been a veteran in the army, and was on his way home from Cincinnati, where he had lain sick in a hospital for some time.

The Western papers express serious apprehension for the corn crop. For six weeks the weather has been cold, wet and unfavorable for ripening it, so that it is still "in the milk," and as frosts must soon come, there is great danger that the crop will be cut off. Such an event is one of the greatest calamities that could happen, as corn is *the* great crop of the West.

Gill's Hotel, Chicago, was burned Tuesday morning, and so rapid was the work of the flames that the lodgers had barely time to escape with their lives, many not being able to save anything but the night-clothes which they had on. A little boy, seven years of age, son of Mrs. KATE WILLIAMS, late of Philadelphia, perished in the flames.

GEORGE H. DEAN and EDWARD GOODFELLOW, officers of the United States Coast Survey, have gone to Newfoundland to make some scientific experiments with the Atlantic cable, and have with them some of the best astronomical and telegraphic instruments, which have been recently constructed for this special work.

The Chicago papers announce that the half-interest of TRUESELL, the gambler, recently killed by his mistress in that city, in the fast trotting horse *Dexter*, has been sold by the administrator of the estate to TRUESELL'S partner for $10,000 cash. *Dexter* was purchased by them only a few months ago for $14,000.

The University of Michigan opened on Wednesday for the years 1866-67. The attendance will, according to present indications, be larger than ever before; if this should be the case, Michigan will have, in point of numbers, the largest University in the United States.

The Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have decided to adhere to the plan originally agreed upon by them in reference to the location and character of the building at Amherst.

Gen. COUCH, of Taunton, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, and GEO. H. KINGSBURY, Esq., Postmaster. Mr. KINGSBURY is at present one of the Deputy Collectors at the Custom-house.

The steamship *Meteor*, recently seized at Boston, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, was released yesterday, an examination failing to show cause for her detention.

An Idaho correspondent says Major MARSHALL had a fight with Indians at Three Forks, on the Owyhee, about the 1st of September, and captured thirty-five of their number, whom he hung.

T. W. CURTIS LEE has been elected Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Georgia. He is a son of ROBERT E. LEE, and was Chief of Staff to JEFF. DAVIS during the war.

The Common Council of the City of Philadelphia and the Board of Health have got at loggerheads, the former cutting off the supply of funds and the latter forced to stop all sanitary work.

There were two deaths from cholera in Hartford on Thursday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The matter of the fat-melter, CHRISTIAN GEIS, *vs.* The Board of Health, was before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, again yesterday. Ex-Judge DEAN, counsel for the prisoner, undertook to convince the Judge presiding that his previously expressed opinions of the statute were erroneous. In this, however, he did not succeed. The Court is still of the opinion that, under the circumstances, he cannot admit Mr. GEIS to bail. Meantime, the latter is serving out his term on Blackwell's Island, having been sent up to the Penitentiary a week ago yesterday under a sentence of two months, and a $50 fine imposed on him, by the Court of Special Sessions on the 8th inst., for the repeated violation of an order of the Health Board. Full particulars have been published in our columns.

Jersey City is honored at present with a most mischievous ghost, which has recently made its appearance in a tenement-house. At first it was content to wander in unoccupied apartments, but recently went into a room where a man was sleeping, and quietly robbed him of his shirt, without unbuttoning it or awakening the owner. His ghostship also pulled off the man's stockings and carried them to the roof of the building, pinning them fast to the eaves. The occupants of the house treat their guest with consideration, and are moving out so that he, she or it may have the whole house to roam in.

The case of the Swedish seamen is up again before our Courts. Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas, yesterday granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Monday next at 10 A. M. Our readers will remember that Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, has already denied them the writ for which they applied. This case is regarded as an important one, involving the construction of the treaty between this country and the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway; also, some grave questions of international law.

The Westchester County Fair closed yesterday amid a heavy shower of rain. As a consequence of the wet weather during the week the Fair was not so successful as it has been in former years, the exhibitors being few in number and the attendance small. Heretofore the Westchester County Fair has only been excelled by the State Agricultural Exhibition, but even that could hardly be a success in the face of a week's rain.

Those in charge of the erection of the marble building at No. 410 Broadway, are shamefully indifferent to the comfort of pedestrians. To plunge from a comfortable sidewalk into a slough of mud fifty feet in length, on a rainy evening, is no joke, however the parties responsible for the nuisance may regard it. Will the Police or the Street Commissioners save the public from the imposition, borne altogether too long?

The case of STEPHEN GEORGEN for assault and battery on DANIEL KELLY, on the 2d of June last, was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner, after hearing the evidence, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. The prisoners remanded during the week were sentenced to State Prison for terms varying from two years to four years respectively.

The National Union Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District (Brooklyn) at its meeting yesterday unanimously nominated Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY for Congress. In the Third District the nomination for Congressman was indefinitely postponed. The prominent candidates in the Third District for the position are Ex-Mayor MARTIN KALBFLEISCH and Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN.

There were ten new cases of cholera reported yesterday at the Board of Health. Every sudden change in the weather, from hot to cold or from dry to wet, has recently been attended by an increase in the number of cholera cases. This is attributable to the want of care exercised by individuals in their mode of dressing, or in exposing themselves at night.

An interesting meeting for the purpose of welcoming the delegates from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, was held at St. Paul's M. E. Church last evening. The exercises wound up by a spontaneous subscription of $11,000 toward the fund for endowing a Wesleyan College in Ireland.

Gold fell to 143¾ yesterday. Bills on London advanced to 107¼. Money in easy supply to the Brokers. The Funds of the United States steady. The Railway speculation had a break of 2 per cent. on Erie; but otherwise steady.

Domestic produce was in good request yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally dearer. Cotton declined slightly. Foreign merchandise was quiet. The freight market was inactive and unsettled.

Secretary Seward.

We regret to learn that the health of Secretary SEWARD is most precarious. Last night he was very low, and it was only with great difficulty that he could speak. His friends were much alarmed, and hardly hoped for a favorable change.

The Ways and Means of Promoting Disunion.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican Party that so many of its adherents have sought—as it were purposely—to make it appear in the character of a sectional and disunion organization. A class of camp followers, thrown out of employment by the termination of hostilities—men who suffered neither in person nor in property while the war lasted—have made themselves especially conspicuous as agents of discord and sectional malice during the past eighteen months. Some of them were necessary but unscrupulous *attachés* of Provost-Marshal's offices; others were speculators in cotton and various descriptions of loose Southern property; yet another set had a stock of Northern philanthropy, in which they dealt, wherever paying prices were to be had; and, more powerful for mischief than any or all of these combined, were commissioned officers whose official record was bad. The accession of thousands of such men to any party could only be an injury, and—to the extent to which they might be able to mould its policy—*a calamity*. With no higher views of patriotic duty, while the great conflict was going on, than personal aggrandizement, they have no higher conception of honor and of right as political partisans now that the strife is over. And whatever errors of judgment there may be chargable against the President, or against Conservative Republicans who have given his policy an independent support, there has been nothing in the whole record of the Republican Party so fatal to its permanent influence and power as its association with the tribe of mischief-makers whose fortunes were broken when the armies of the Confederacy surrendered to GRANT. Their baneful influence has not only been felt here in their native haunts, where they daily preach malice and uncharitableness at will, but it spreads itself all over the country, and is felt, to-day, more than anywhere else in the subjugated States; stirring up strife between master and servant, and keeping alive the flames of discord between sections and races.

What does Gen. SWAYNE, the Freedmen's Commissioner in Alabama, testify? Surely his evidence ought to be listened to even by those who are accustomed to reject ordinary testimony as to affairs in the South. Gen. SWAYNE says, writing from Mobile: "The attention of parties has been drawn to the systematic dissemination of items at the North, apparently by one person, detailing all sorts of sensational occurrences to persons of both races. *The scene is generally laid in Mobile, and the story is uniformly without foundation.*"

Now that is a statement surely of a very grave nature. We know here that it is in no manner exaggerated; we know that the most horrifying reports from Alabama and Mississippi are published every day in extreme papers here, and that they are published as proper campaign documents, with the view of exasperating the public mind, and supplying capital for disunion agents. Yet Gen. SWAYNE, specially intrusted with the guardianship of the black race in Alabama—a man whose record as a soldier gives authority to what he declares, and a man who has no personal or party object to subserve, steps forward and pronounces the stories of the barbarous treatment of the negroes and the antagonism between the freedmen and their late employers to be utterly without foundation. Let this kind of malicious sectional agency go on; let those lying reports from Mobile continue to be echoed back from this City and elsewhere—and how much nearer to a thorough reunion should we be, were the Constitutional Amendment accepted to-morrow by every State of the South? Supposing we admit that the acceptance of that amendment by the South affords the readiest solution of the problem of Reconstruction—suppose Conservative men agree to recommend its acceptance—are these agents of strife at Mobile and elsewhere not doing their utmost to make thorough and cordial restoration impossible? What possible inducement is there for reasonable and moderate Southern men to accept the Congressional plan of settlement so long as they are traduced by organized malignants who have as little love for the Union as they have regard for decency and truth? If the lately insurgent States have to come back under such guarantees as the Constitutional Amendment lays down, let the intelligent and responsible portion of their people at least understand that the compromise is made in a spirit of fairness and frankness, and that we have ceased to treat them as perpetual aliens and enemies. The attempt to awaken love and respect by steady and persevering abuse has been tried among other peoples and in other times. We do not read anywhere that it has succeeded. It certainly will not succeed on this Continent among American-born men and women—not among such of them, at least, as are fit to exercise the rights of freemen and to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

New-York—The Influx of Population and the Cost of Living.

Few of our readers, probably, have noticed that there were sold in this City this week about 6,300 beeves and 26,000 sheep. Still less will they remember, in all probability, that the usual supply of beef and mutton is far less—generally not over 5,000 beeves and 17,000 sheep or thereabouts. And yet the fact is worth special mention, for it involves some foreshadowings of what New-York is to be, as a dwelling place, during the next few months. The weekly consumption of nearly 10,000 animals more than usual is, indeed, but one of several indications all tending to the same conclusion.

There is at this time an unprecedented influx into the City of Southerners, some with pleasure in view, and more with the design of rebuilding in a more favored region than their own that prosperity which was almost destroyed by the war. Hotels, boarding-houses, lodgings, and every other refuge are full. There are few houses to be rented or tenements hired in any quarter of New-York, and even in the suburbs the pressure is almost equally great. There is some building going on, but not sufficient to meet the requirements of the day, and so far as can be seen there will be little change in this respect for some time to come. The increase of our population will, moreover, tend to raise prices of food and clothing this Winter to a high figure, and, in short, there will be considerable extortion and much probable suffering.

One of the evils under which we suffer, that of overcrowding, is not peculiar to any sudden increase of the merely visiting or emigrating population among us. It is one of the great drawbacks and hindrances of the City's prosperity, and is ever present. There is a remedy, but we have not so far availed ourselves of it. The great difficulty under which moderately circumstanced and poor people labor is that there is no possibility of being conveyed any distance to and from their employment at a reasonable cost and rapid rate of speed. It is not that a clerk or a laboring man thinks so much of the cost of riding in the cars, as that he really cannot afford the time occupied by the present mode of conveyance. The whole upper part of the island could and would be made available if this want were supplied. The spreading out of the population would be of untold value to the owners of City lots, and of immense advantage to the people at large. The whole question of panic prices and extortion would undergo a new reading. The mere fact of an accession of people need not cause the cost of living to rise, unless that accession is unprovided for by an increase of dwellings and stores. On the contrary, the more people are collected the more competition, in case, that is, there is space to accommodate it. Capitalists who are at a loss how to employ their money, would do well to consider whether it would not pay them well to increase the facilities of travel in New-York, to build houses wherever there is easy, or may be created access, and at the same time to increase the health, happiness and prosperity of those who are not capitalists, nor ever hope to be.

The Late Speech of Von Bismarck.

Count BISMARCK'S speech on the 1st, to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, bears all the evidences of the vigor, frankness and skill which distinguish that astute person. According to the habit of what may be called the "Napoleonic school" of *diplomats*, and in direct contrast to the former custom of European diplomacy, he is frank to the verge of indiscretion, and utters his thoughts in distinct and simple language.

Both NAPOLEON and the Prussian Minister know that when a great change has become a fact, apparent to all, there is no object in disguising it in official language. Their reserve and secrecy are shown before action, but when the result is clear they are as frank as ordinary men. Thus, here in his address to the Chambers, BISMARCK does not hesitate to speak plainly of his struggle with the Liberal Deputies. He avows his own conviction of the justice of his position, and has no doubt that they are equally confident of the correctness of theirs. He hopes for peace between them, not because the Ministry and the Crown could not carry on the struggle with Parliament, (for, on the contrary, he is convinced that the current is more with them than ever,) nor because they fear some future accusation, for, as he justly says, whatever reproaches have been cast on the Ministry, fear has not been one of them. He desires peace between the different departments of Government because the country now has especial need of it. He believes that they will see that the aims of the Government harmonize much more nearly with those of the Liberal Party than has been supposed.

Their great dangers now lie in their relations with foreign countries and the southern portions of Germany. Till these are settled he would postpone internal questions. But he pledges himself to act hereafter in good faith and harmony with the Chambers in their efforts to improve the internal administration and to reëstablish the Constitution. But to do this wisely both sides must admit that "they serve their country with equal good will and without one suspecting the sincerity of the other." On the foreign relations he is singularly open and frank.

"If you cast your eyes abroad, if you read the Vienna journals, and especially those which represent the opinion of the Imperial Government, you will find the same manifestations of hatred and animosity toward Prussia which existed formerly, and which not a little contributed to the war, by imposing upon the Austrian Government a necessity from which it could not shrink, even though it desired it. Look at the proceedings of the population in the south of Germany such as we see them in the army. There exist no sentiments of conciliation; there is but very little symptoms of the common mission of Germany when Bavarian troops traitorously fire from railway trains upon Prussian officers. Look at the attitude of the various chamber[illegible] toward the institutions which we have to create. Among some it is quite satisfactory. Others show repugnance, but it is certain that you will scarcely find in Europe a Power which receives with favor the Constitution of this new German union which is not endeavoring to participate in the formation of this organization were it only for the purpose of procuring for one of the most powerful confederates like Saxony the possibility of playing the same part which she did heretofore. For this reason, then, our task is not completed. It requires the harmony of the whole country, in fact, and the impression which this harmony must produce. *It* is has been often said that what the sword has won the pen has lost, I have full confidence that we shall not have it said what the sword and pen have gained has been lost in this tribune." [Cheers.]

It is impossible not to respect the frankness of these suggestions. Count BISMARCK clearly sees that the hope for Prussia and for a united Germany lies in harmony at home. He loves royalty much, and his own will more, but, as we have said from the beginning of his contests with the Parliament, his great object and ambition seemed to be the aggrandisement of his country and the "unification" of North Germany, and for these, we have always believed, that he would accept of constitutionalism, liberalism, even democracy itself.

It is possible, as events have ripened in this wonderful manner, that the purely Prussian statesman has matured into a German Cavour, and that now his ambition sweeps beyond the narrow bounds of Prussia or North Germany, and embraces the gradual unity of the whole German race. But he is astute enough to see that such grand results cannot be accomplished at once; and that the true path to them is the consolidation and harmony of Prussia herself. To attain these vital ends he is now seeking to placate the Liberals, and the two lately bitterly-opposed antagonists are now working hand in hand. They have accepted with joy the great fruits for the people which he has already won. They hope to build the structure of liberty and unity on the foundations which the Minister of absolutism has laid. They will receive the pledges which he offers in this speech, and trust him while he acts for their objects.

His strong hand is needed to strike down the petty princes, and dukes, and knights whom the old monarch would have preserved. His tremendous will, going direct to its object, was wanted to break through all the network of diplomacy, and ties of blood and rank between the petty courts of Germany and the Court of Berlin. No one but a Bismarck could have so snubbed Bavaria, or turned the cold shoulder to the pathetic appeal of the old friends of the Hohenzollern in Hanover, or retained the military rule over Saxony, against the polite wishes of Russia and France, or given the curt refusal to the French Emperor's request for German territory.

Such a man among the hesitating, theoretic, dreamy and diplomatic German statesmen, following a resolve with a blow, and keeping his eye ever on the practical end, and disregarding all useless bonds of conventionality, must produce prodigious effects on the whole of Europe, and be a power for many years to come.

The great trial, however, has yet to come, when the Liberals will demand new privileges from the Crown, and the struggle be renewed in deeper earnest between the people and the King. Then BISMARCK must either represent the great ideas of modern times or be overwhelmed by them.

Parliamentary Elections in England—Bribery and Suffrage.

We referred recently in these columns to the corruption in the English elections, as instanced by the revelations of the bribery practiced in the borough of Yarmouth.

A most striking exemplification of the way such things are looked at in England was made in a recent case which came before the Criminal Court. A blacksmith was put on trial for perjury, the perjury consisting in his having testified before a Parliamentary Committee that one of the members returned to Parliament from Maidstone had personally promised him money for his vote, and the other had put money in his pocket. On the trial the two members of Parliament appeared as witnesses, and swore point blank that no such thing had occurred, but that the blacksmith's story was false in every particular. The Judge told the jury that if they believed the members they must disbelieve the blacksmith, and *vice versa*; whereupon the jury at once rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Such a result must have placed the two members in an excessively unpleasant predicament. It could have been no pleasant thing to be charged with bribery and run the risk of losing their seats, though the finding of the Parliamentary Committee in their favor would somewhat smooth over that unpleasantness. But to have taken the attitude of injured innocence, or rather of virtuous indignation, and attempted to bring to condign punishment the villain who had thus maligned them, and then to have their appeal to the palladium of British liberties result like one of those celebrated guns, which,

"Well aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide and kick their owner over,"

must have been mortifying in the extreme. The effect of it was that those twelve intelligent Britons declared not only that they did not believe that the blacksmith had sworn to a lie, but that they did believe that the members of Parliament had not only sworn falsely, but had been guilty of bribery, and ought to have lost their seats. What is come to pass if the oath of an honorable member of Parliament is thus lightly dealt with? What must be the strength of public opinion as to the universal existence of bribery, when that alone is sufficient to overbalance the positive testimony of two right honorable representatives?

A criminal out West, charged with stealing hogs, explained the fact of his acquittal in the face of conclusive evidence of his guilt, by saying that "every one of the Jury had some of the pork." We might perhaps account for this verdict in the same way, by supposing that the Jury were in the same category with the blacksmith, and were not going to see him suffer for telling the truth. But that is hardly conceivable, for the witnesses would hardly have committed their interests to those who "had some of the pork." Public opinion, general belief in the universality of bribery, must stand accountable for that verdict.

We see that Mr. BRIGHT, in his recent speech on reform at Birmingham, made powerful use of these facts in relation to bribery, referring especially to the case of Yarmouth. His argument seems to have been that one difficulty in securing an extension of the suffrage was, that the House of Commons did not fairly represent the people, but was elected "by the landlords, compulsion in the counties, and by corruption, intimidation and tumult in the boroughs. And yet, he said, about half the House favored the late bill. Whereupon, he called upon the workingmen of England to throw their weight into the scale, and assured them that, with that assistance, the battle was sure to be speedily won, when those 5,000,000 men, representing more than 20,000,000 of the population, would no longer be denied that right of suffrage "which makes the difference between despotism and freedom the world over."

THE ALBION.—The *Albion* under its new management seeks apparently to identify itself more than it formerly did with commercial interests on this side of the Atlantic—American and British American. In addition to its usual carefully collated literary summary, it is now publishing, in weekly parts, EDMUND YATES' attractive story, "Black Sheep." Three chapters have already appeared.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Sept. 21.

ALARMING CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The friends of Mr. SEWARD who have visited him to-day express alarm at his condition, and fear that he cannot survive much longer. It is with great effort that Mr. SEWARD speaks, and his articulation is very imperfect.

ANTICIPATED RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Your special New-Orleans correspondent sends the following special dispatch to this Bureau:

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The municipal authorities have received information which they consider reliable, that nearly a thousand freedmen have organised themselves and procured arms, intending to attack and massacre the police force to-night. Every preparation has been made to meet the emergency, and but little excitement prevails, as the information has been kept quiet.

LATER.—The Eighty-second Colored Infantry, just disbanded, compose the force of anticipated rioters. The Chief of Police, Col. ADAMS, received his information from an ex-Federal officer. The Saint Thomas-street Station, where the first attack will be made, is strongly guarded.

Gen. SHERIDAN lends his aid to the civil authorities. E. P. B.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has just issued instructions to the United States Assessors concerning the exemption of articles and products from taxation under the 10th section of the Act of July last, from which it appears that packing boxes, understood and taken in the technical and mercantile signification, are exempt; but packing boxes made of paper or other material than wood, except those made for friction matches, cigar lights and wax-tapers, are taxable. All dry barrels and casks made water-tight are taxable, though not used for or intended to hold fluids alone. The exemption of building-stone applies only to ordinary stone, and not to articles manufactured from stone, marble or slate. The exemption of mouldings for looking-glasses and picture-frames applies only to mouldings used for the purposes enumerated; the law does not exempt other mouldings, nor looking-glass or picture frames made from mouldings; they are subject to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, however made. The exemptions under the head of printing paper of all descriptions, and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes, are confined strictly to these descriptions. Paper technically known as printing paper is exempt; all other kinds, whether blotting paper, writing paper, wrapping paper, drawing paper, filtering paper, paper hangings, and the like, are taxable; and paper used for barring, if sold dry, is liable to a tax. The exemption of flax, and the manufactures thereof, includes and covers all exemptions of flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, &c.; but a manufacturer who makes articles of dress for the wear of men, women or children, from cloth or fabrics purchased in the market or purchased from the manufacturer thereof, is not entitled to exemption from tax. A manufacturer who makes cloth fabrics, or articles partly of flax and partly of other materials, is not to be regarded as a manufacturer of flax, nor are such mixed products exempt from taxation. Exemptions are to be construed literally. The exemption in the new law specifies only the hulls of ships and other vessels. Boats propelled by oars cannot be regarded as vessels, and are liable to a tax of 5 p cent. Iron drain and sewer pipes are exempted, but not gas or water mains or pipes. Medicinal and mineral waters are exempted, but not sarsaparilla, pop, root and like beer. Cordage, ropes and cable made of vegetable fibre are taxable when not used as a part of the rigging or tackle of vessels. Photograph albums are not regarded as books within the meaning of the Excise Law; they are liable to an *ad valorem* tax of 5 per cent. Photographs and other sun-pictures, when sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding 15 cents each, or are used for the illustration of books, are exempt; all others are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 5 per cent. The exemption of articles of all kinds does not extend to the material used in making repairs when such materials are in themselves taxable manufactures. The exemption of car-wheels, thimble skeins and pipe boxes, and springs, tires and axles made of steel, used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives is restricted in the material from which they are made and in the uses to which they are applied. They must be made of steel and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives. The law exempts the finished umbrella and parasol, and also sticks and frames made for the same; but the handle is declared by the Commissioner to be taxable. By the tenth section of the act of July the value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches and watch-cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and watchmakers is exempt from internal tax. All bullion which is used by manufacturers is not exempt from tax, but only such as is used and prepared under the provisions of the above-named section. Bullion used in the manufacture of jewelry is not exempt. Gold and silver rings, bracelets, pins, chains, &c., are regarded as jewelry; but gold pens, thimbles, spectacle frames, &c., are regarded as wares. Yarn and warps are exempt from taxation when made and sold or used as materials out of which are fabricated cloths or articles of wearing apparel, household or other uses, which cloths or articles are liable to taxation under any of the provisions of section ninety-four. Manufacturers having on hand yarns or warp on which a tax has been paid are entitled to pay the tax only on the increased value when the same are made into cloths or fabrics or articles. On wire, on which no tax has been previously paid, as wire is liable to a tax of 5 per cent. upon the price at which it is sold, whether that price is 60 cents, $1 or $2 per pound; the law imposes a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, the assessment of tax must be at that rate; the amount of the tax depends upon the value of the wire. Castings of iron of all descriptions not otherwise provided for are subject to a tax of $3 per ton. The castings otherwise provided for are malleable iron castings, unfinished castings made especially for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam-engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing-machines, and castings for iron bridges. These castings, when not sold or used for any other purpose, and when a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casing is a part, are exempt from taxation. Castings of all descriptions made for articles, machines or instruments other than those specially enumerated are liable to tax. The words "castings of all descriptions," includes castings of brass and other metals, as well as castings of iron. "Woodenware," as used in the new law, can only be construed to exempt such articles or implements of kitchen or household use as are made exclusively of wood, and technically known as wooden-ware, to wit: Tubs, pails, chopping-boards and trays, wooden plates, boards, dishes, spoons, knives, ladles, rollers, pins, moulds, pots, mortars, pestles, dippers, ironing-boards, pastry and meat boards, washboards, clothes-sticks, clothes-horses, &c., &c. Other articles made of wood, such as churns, boxes, kegs, firkins, fish kits, measures, saw frames, ladders, pumps, &c., &c., are liable to an *ad valorem* tax of 5 per cent.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The following rules and regulations for the payment of bounties, under the act to equalize bounties, approved July 28, 1866, have just been issued by the War Department:

First—All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

Second—No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the fourteenth section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28, 1866, more than one hundred dollars bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

Third—All applications for the additional bounty authorised by this act from surviving soldiers, shall be in form hereinafter provided, and the evidence of identity

predecessors: John B. Dana, Quincy, Mass.; Carlton B. Davis, Milton, Penn.; Davis H. Messemer, Pottsdown, Penn.; Henry Quillman, Norristown, Penn.; Benjamin A. Griffith, Monmouth, Ill.; Marvey S. Brooks, Lockport, Ill.; Isaac W. Webster, Kenosha, Wis.; Craig B. Bebee, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Edwin B. Bardeen, Hamilton, N. Y.; Henry V. Colt, Genesee, N. Y.; Linus Birdsley, Meriden, Conn.; William H. Woodrow, Hillsborough, Ohio.

Among the Examining Surgeons appointed to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions was JOHN W. BUCKHAM, Great Falls, N. H. The President has appointed Gen. GEORGE W. NEFF Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Cincinnati. The following New-York appointments were made by the President to-day: CHARLES W. CAMPBELL, Collector Internal Revenue, Twenty-seventh District; CHAS. S. CARY, Collector Thirty-first District, and NELSON K. HOPKINS, Collector Thirtieth District. The following Pennsylvania appointments were made also: FRANKLIN B. LANCKS, Assessor Eighth District; WM. QUAIL, Assessor Twenty-fourth District. The President has appointed JAMES R. HOOD, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Colorado Territory. Mr. HOOD is a well-known journalist. S. F. CRAWFORD has received the appointment of Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Del.

FISHERIES AND IMPORTED SALT.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular in accordance with the act of July last, repealing the fishing bounties, containing regulations governing the allowance of drawbacks on imported salt for curing fish. The importer or owner of the salt taken on board the vessel licensed to engage in the fisheries, as required to file an entry, oath and bond, and *de facto* proof is required in order to cancel the bond for salt withdrawn from warehouse for the benefit of the warehouse.

THE CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet session to-day all the members were present save Secretary SEWARD, who was represented by the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

DIPLOMATIC.

Señor Don EZEQUIEL GUTIERREZ yesterday presented his credentials to the acting Secretary of State, and was received as Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Costa Rica, Señor Don LOUIS MOLINA having resigned as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

A heavy rain has been falling throughout this afternoon, causing a change in the temperature to the extent of about 20 degrees.

THE STORM AT THE WEST.

Accounts from all Points—Resumption and Regular Travel—Extensive Destruction of Property.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 21.

No rain fell here last night. This morning the weather is cloudy and cold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 21.

The rain here last night was very slight. The weather is clear and pleasant this morning.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 21.

It rained here all last night.

The Scioto River is four inches higher that ever before known, and is still rising.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Sept. 21.

The weather here this forenoon is clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 21.

It rained very slightly here last night. This morning the weather is clear and cold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Sept. 21.

The weather here this morning is clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Sept. 21.

It rained here all last night, and the storm still continues.

Railroad communication is somewhat improving. all the trains on the Little Miami came in on time this morning.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati road is clear. Trains went out on regular time this morning.

The Marietta and Cincinnati road is also in running order.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Atlantic and Great Western roads are in operation to Hamilton only, several hundred feet of the embankment being washed away at that place.

The Ohio River here is about twenty-eight feet deep, and is still rising.

A dispatch from Dayton says that at 5 o'clock on Wednesday the Canal bank broke at the mouth of Mud River, the water sweeping away frame houses, shops, great piles of lumber and other property. The water rushed through St. Clair, Jefferson and Ludlow streets, submerging part of the main business portion of the town, reaching the first floors of many dwellings and stores. The back water encroached upon the southern part of the city, and at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night the greater portion was under water, which in some places was four feet deep. The whole country in the neighborhood has been devastated. The loss of standing corn, fences and stock is enormous. There is no railroad connection anywhere from Dayton except by the Little Miami route, *via* Xenia.

ZOUSVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 28.

The *Democrat* of yesterday says that the rain on Tuesday night poured down in perfect volumes, and the whole city was thoroughly submerged, causing great damage to the city.

Telegraphic communication has been considerably interrupted by the storm, but connections, nevertheless, are maintained with the principal points of the country.

Schooner Wrecked on Lake Michigan—Illinois Railroad Bridges Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21.

During the gale last night, the schooner *C. Hershaw* was driven ashore six miles north of this city. Her captain and crew attempted to reach the shore in a small boat, but it capsized and four of the crew are reported to have been drowned.

Three other vessels went ashore, but got off without damage.

On one or two railroads running into Chicago, some of the bridges have been either wholly or partially destroyed by the freshets, but the damage is being rapidly repaired.

The Cold Weather at the West.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21.

Dispatches from various points in Northern and Central Illinois report a heavy frost last night, causing, it is feared, some damage to the corn crop.

The Equinoctial.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 21.

It rained heavily all last night and continues to-day. The wind has shifted to the northeast, and it is cold and disagreeable. So far no detentions on any of the railroads centreing here have been caused by the high water in the streams.

The Storm in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Friday, Sept. 21.

There were heavy rains last night and this afternoon, accompanied by a high wind.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The weather cleared off beautifully about 10 o'clock P. M. Wind northwest and quite cool.

OHIO.

The Southern Loyalists at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Southern Loyalists met and addressed a very large meeting in the Park this morning, under the tent imported from Boston for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention next week. GOV. HAMILTON, of Texas, spoke at length and clearly on the different issues between President JOHNSON and Congress, and adjured the people to see to it that the settlement between the disloyal States and the General Government should be of a nature to secure lasting peace. His speech was very warmly received. Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas, followed in a speech full of bitterness toward the President, and half-praising Congress, which he considered not sufficiently thorough-going. He advocated negro suffrage to the fullest extent. GOV. BROWNLOW, though somewhat ill, spoke at considerable length and with much of his accustomed vigor. Though the weather was very bad, the meeting was large and enthusiastic. The party disperses to-night to fulfil engagements in different parts of Ohio.

The State Agricultural Fair Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 21.

In consequence of the damage caused by the flood and impassable condition of the railroads leading to Dayton, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture have ordered the postponement of the State Fair until Oct. 16.

Sinking of the Steamer J. R. Gilmore.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *J. R. Gilmore*, bound from Cincinnati to the Arkansas River, with a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, struck the wreck of the steamer *Courier*, five miles below Mound City, Ill., on Wednesday night, and sunk almost immediately. The passengers and crew escaped, with their baggage. The *Gilmore* was valued at $35,000 and insured for $21,000. Her cargo was valued at over $900,000, and was principally insured.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Mrs. Miller.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 21.

The *Evening Telegraph*, in an extra, announces the arrest of GOTLIEB WILLIAMS, the supposed murderer of Mrs. MILLER, who was so brutally murdered on Tuesday morning. He was arrested at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, in the northwest part of the city. On searching him at the station, a long and sharp case-knife was found in his pocket. At the central station he was made to change his clothes, and was then given a private examination by the detectives.

Disagreement between the City Councils and the Board of Health—Funds Refused and Sanitary Work Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 21.

A difficulty has arisen between the City Councils and the Board of Health. The former refused yesterday to grant the appropriation of $20,000 asked for by the latter, and the Board of Health today gives notice that it will no longer remove nuisances, &c., and has ordered the Health Officer to suspend all orders for work in his hands.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, played a match game to-day with the Keystone Club, of this city, which resulted in a tie, the score standing 18 to 18. The Excelsiors will play with the Olympic Club to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Appointment of the Boston Collecter and Postmaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 21.

Gen. N. D. COUCH has been appointed to the vacant Collectorship of Boston, as successor of Mr. HAMLIN, and GEORGE H. KINGSBURY, Postmaster, in place of Mr. PALFREY.

It is also stated that Mr. CHANDLER, Assistant United States Treasurer here, will shortly give place to WM. ASPINWALL.

The Steamer Meteor Released from Custody.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *Meteor* has been released from seizure, an examination having failed to show cause for her detention.

CONNECTICUT.

National Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Sept. 21.

Owing to the continued rain, the National Horse Fair has been postponed until Saturday the 22d and Monday the 24th insts., when the programme of the second and third days, as heretofore published, will be carried out. Some of the best horses in the country are here.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nomination for State Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Sept. 21.

EDWARD BETTLE, Republican, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of Camden County.

MISSOURI.

Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Radicals of the Second Congressional District, in Convention at Franklin, yesterday, nominated Judge NEWCOMB, of Jefferson County, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Congress and favoring the treatment of the seceded States as Territories until readmitted to the Union by Congress.

The Radicals of the Eighth Congressional District, in Convention at Macon City, yesterday, nominated J. F. BENJAMIN for reelection to Congress by acclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Deaths from Yellow Fever—The Body of Lieut. Butts Recovered—Cholera in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 21.

There were three deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Cotton firm; sales 230 bales low Middling at 34c.@35c. Receipts of the week, 2,643 bales, against 2,003 last week. Exports, 3,311 bales. Stock, 1,600 bales. Other markets generally unchanged.

The body of Lieut. BUTTS, who had disappeared on his way from Natchitoches to Jackson, has been found in the latter parish. It is supposed he was murdered for his horse and money by a gang of desperadoes and deserters from the Confederate army, who had been living by plunder on the pretence of being Union men.

Private letters from San Antonio, Texas, report the cholera to be on the increase, and very fatal.

COLORADO.

The Election—Gov. Cummings Issues a Certificate of Election to the Democratic Candidate—Great Indignation among the Radicals—Arrival of Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Denver *News* says that intense indignation has been aroused among the people of Colorado by the action of Gov. CUMMINGS in giving a certificate of election to Mr. HUNT, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, when Mr. CHILLICOTTE, the Radical candidate, received 1,008 majority according to the official returns.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Denver on the 15th inst., and had a public reception.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Collision in the Straits of Fuca—Primary Elections in Nevada—The Wool Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 21.

A Victoria dispatch to-day says a vessel supposed to have been the ship *Violenia*, was run into and sunk in the Straits of Fuca by the English ship *Belmont*, Wednesday afternoon.

A Virginia, Nevada, dispatch says: The primary election was held yesterday on which depends the election of Senator; it resulted in favor of CHAS. E. DELONG. Mr. NYE, the present Senator, had no ticket.

Thirty thousand dollars loaned at 1 per cent. is mentioned as an indication of returning ease in the money market.

Fall clip wool is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds.

Mining stocks are dull; Gould and Currie, $600; Belcher, $120; Chollar Potosi, $115; Ophir, $182; Yellow Jacket, $667.

Legal-Tenders unchanged.

The Steamer Vanderbilt—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 21.

The statement that the Government had placed the steamer *Vanderbilt* at the disposal of Queen EMMA is contradicted.

Flour is in fair demand; Bakers extra $6; choice milling Wheat $1 45 @ 100 lbs.

CANADA.

The Financial Difficulties.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Sept. 21.

It is announced that the Bank of British North America will protest letters of credit from English bankers on the Bank of Upper Canada.

The Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada have not decided what course to pursue, but it is thought that the institution will be wound up by assignees.

The bills of the suspended bank are selling at 30 to 40 per cent. discount.

Fire at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Sept. 21.

Another destructive fire occurred in this city this evening. It resulted in the destruction of SLEIGHT & PAULDING'S and LOWN'S cooper establishments. The former's loss is $20,000; insured for $15,000. The latter's loss is also $20,000; insured for $10,060. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Cholera in Kentucky and Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 21.

Eleven cases of cholera have occurred since noon, three of which were fatal. They were all in one locality, near the corner of Green and Tenth streets.

There was a slight snow squall last night.

At Nashville the cholera is on the decline; twenty-nine cases occurred yesterday, six of which were fatal. The city is nearly depopulated by fugitives from cholera. There are cholera cases reported in various parts of Tennessee. Heavy rains have swollen most of the streams.

At Nashville on the 21st there were 39 deaths from cholera.

Removal of the Internal Revenue Collector at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 21.

Hon. PHILIP DORSHEIMER has been removed as Collector of Internal Revenue of this District, and NELSON K. HOPKINS appointed in his place.

It is understood the Democrats will renominate Mr. HUMPHREYS, the present member, for Congress, from the Thirtieth District.

Obsequies of Bishop Young.

ERIE, Pa., Friday, Sept. 21.

The funeral of Mr. J. M. YOUNG, the Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, who died suddenly on Tuesday of disease of the heart, took place this morning. Bishop DOMINIC, of Pittsburgh, preached the funeral discourse. Over fifteen hundred people followed the body to the grave.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay—A Victory Achieved by the Allies—A Diplomatic Conflict Imminent Between Minister Washburne and the Argentine Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

The change lately made in the command of the Brazilian army in Paraguay, in the substitution of Gen. OSORIO by Gen. POLYDORO, has been productive of a fair result. The Allies have gained a victory. Contrary to the old way, and I may venture to say, contrary to all expectation, the Paraguayans were not the first to advance this time.

Immediately after assuming the command, and receiving his troops and position, Gen. POLYDORO demanded that a council of war should be held, and something done toward placing the Allies in a more advantageous position than they have been in for many months. A meeting of the Generals and Admiral was held at once, and it was there resolved that an attempt be made to storm the Paraguayan lines next day, 16th ultimo. Consequently, at 5 o'clock in the morning of that day, the Fourth Brazilian Division surprised the enemy in their lines in front of the extreme left of the Allied vanguard, and after a sharp engagement, which lasted about an hour, drove the Paraguayans to their second line on the side of a small hill. Although the latter had no artillery at this point, they made a most obstinate resistance, and afterward attempted to retake their advanced line, concentrating most of their forces on the hill, and pouring a very murderous fire into the Brazilian division, who, however, held the position bravely until supported by other divisions of the Allied Army, which were quickly brought to the spot, having failed to penetrate the Paraguayan line at other points. It was 9 o'clock at night before the firing ceased, and next day the Paraguayans renewed the attack, with no better success.

On the 18th it was found necessary to take the fortifications held by the Paraguayans on the side of the hill. This difficult task fell on another Brazilian division again. It was executed with valor, but at a severe cost to the Allies, in the loss of many of their best officers. But little was gained by this sacrifice, with the exception of the position. The Paraguayans left no artillery; only about 700 muskets, one caisson and two flags were taken by the Allies.

By this victory the position of the Allied Army is now much more favorable, and they no longer run the risk of being bombarded at any moment, as hitherto. Their losses are about 4,000 men *hors de combat*. The Argentine share in killed and wounded is very heavy this time, especially in officers. Col. PALLEJA, who had lately been promoted to a Brigadier, and Gen. AGUIAR, were killed. They were both very influential political men in Montevideo.

In accordance with the plan agreed upon at the council of war, the fleet under Admiral TAMANDARE weighed anchor early in the morning of the 16th, and proceeded up the river in the direction of Curupaity, simulating an attack of the fortification, in order to draw off a portion of LOPEZ's troops from their line of intrenchments. LOPEZ, however, was not deceived by this demonstration, and only a small column of Paraguayan cavalry appeared on the shore. The fleet returned to the old mooring in the afternoon, and up to the last dates from Corrientes continued doing nothing but picking up torpedoes, of which the Paraguayans seem to have a large store, if we judge from the number of them that descend the river every day. On the 14th and 15th ult. two of them exploded so near to the foremost vessel as to shake her severely. On the night of the 13th a young Brazilian naval officer, commanding a guard-boat, was blown up, together with eight men of his boat's crew, when in the act of driving one of these machines ashore.

The very welcome reinforcement of the upper Parana forces, numbering about 9,000 men, is all across the river, and encamped in the rear of MITRE's army. Baron PORTO ALEGRE, the commander of this corps, is eager to join the main army, but, as yet, he has not been ordered to the front. There are correspondents in the camp who even intimate that this corps is destined to go up the river in the fleet; but if so, why make them land at Paso de la Patria at all, unless Gen. MITRE desires them to taste a little of the comforts which the main army has enjoyed in that pestiferous place for so many months?

Every effort is being made to put the cavalry and artillery in proper condition. The horses appropriated by the Argentine Government are arriving at Corrientes and Paso de la Patria in large numbers every day, but complaints are loud and earnest against the officials charged with the transportation of the fodder for these animals, as almost all that has arrived at the Paso is not fit for their food, being mildewed and burnt, having been exposed to the inclement weather lately experienced in the Plate regions.

Although Gen. POLYDORO is known as a very energetic and scientific officer, no grand movement is expected to be made against the Paraguayans before the middle of next month. It has, notwithstanding, been said that another assault would be made on the 27th inst.; but it is well known that the Allies cannot be prepared so soon to follow up any success they may obtain, and march immediately on to Humaita. It is, therefore, very probable that only by the next American packet your readers may hear of siege having been laid to the Sebastopol of Paraguay.

Gen. BARRIOS, LOPEZ's brother-in-law, is reported killed in the battle of the 18th. As this information is transmitted by a deserter, I think very little credence should be given to it. The same skedaddler reports the Paraguayan army reduced to 12,000 or 15,000, and Humaita garrisoned by only 300 men. It is the same old story contradicted every time LOPEZ's army appears on the field. The most likely is the version given by an Argentine correspondent, viz., that the Paraguayan army was 80,000 strong at the beginning of this war, and that LOPEZ has not lost one-half of it yet.

A Buenos Ayres paper, in one of its late numbers, says that a diplomatic conflict was imminent between Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Ambassador to Paraguay, and the Argentine Government. It seems that Mr. WASHBURNE has again returned to Buenos Ayres from Corrientes, having been denied permission to pass into Paraguay. The same paper says that he insists upon going, threatening to force his passage up with the American vessels now in those waters. It is very doubtful whether Mr. WASHBURNE has any instructions from the American Government authorizing him to commit any overt act of hostility against the Allies in the Parsguay river. It is hoped that this difference will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Governments concerned.

The weather in the Plate, as well as along the southern coast of Brazil, has been very stormy of late. Two British gunboats, the *Gleaner* and *Linnet*, were driven ashore at Maldonado, but got off again without much damage. The heaviest loss has fallen on the Brazilian Government, having had the fine steamtransport *Oyapock* wrecked on the coast of Santa Rosa, about 20 miles inside of Montevideo. She had on board £160,000 for the army and fleet, which were saved, but lost ten rifled guns, 150-pounders, valued at $150,000, besides many cases of ammunition, clothing, &c.; fortunately, no lives were lost. The American steamer *José San Roman* was also lost on the bar of Laguna, Province of St. Catherine. She was carrying the Brazilian mail from Montevideo, in connection with the United States and Brazilian Mail Steamship Company; she had 200 invalid soldiers on board, who, together with the crew were all got ashore in safety. I have been told by her consignee that she was insured for her full value in New-York.

The news received by French mail last week from Europe has in some degree reanimated our commercial men. The favorable accounts, too, from the United States have contributed toward a greater activity in our coffee market, and the rate of exchange has advanced. This improvement, though encouraging, cannot be considered permanent while the currency of the country continues unsettled, and the Paraguayan war lasts.

The amount of commercial bills negotiated by the French packet that left yesterday was: On London, over £300,000 at 22 5/64d. to 23d.; on Paris, about 900,000 francs at 410 to 420 reis per franc. Money is abundant, and first-class bills are discounted at 7 to 8 % cent. on short dates.

The shareholders of the Bank of Brazil have had several meetings, but the measures of reform proposed have not yet been adopted. A new President was appointed last week by the Government. He is well versed in financial matters, and is generally considered as a good acquisition to that institution.

Very little business of general interest to the country has been done in Parliament since last mail; the Senate has taken up the Bank of Brazil Reform Bill, and it is thought that the report of the Committee on Finance will be adopted and become law; if so, the bank will cease its faculty of issue. In the House of Deputies the Coasting Trade Bill has been under discussion for some time, and I fear that its adoption will be left to a future session, as the present one will be closed in a few days.

A meeting was called yesterday for the purpose of discussing the merits and importance of establishing the telegraphic line proposed by Mr. P. McD. COLLINS. It being packet day, but few persons were present; it was consequently adjourned to to-day, when many persons of high position, after a discussion of two hours, in which the EX-Minister of Agriculture, PAULA SOUZA, took part in a very elegant speech, during which the name of Mr. B. CAYMARI was very flatteringly mentioned by his Excellency. The resolution to sign a petition to the Government was unanimously adopted.

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—Mme. RISTORI will appear here to-night for the second time in America in her truly great *rôle* of *Medea*, in the tragedy of that name.

FALSTAFF IN BROOKLYN.—The "Merry Wives of Windsor," with Mr. HACKETT in his celebrated *role* of *Sir John Falstaff*, was given last night to a fair house at the Brooklyn Academy. The cast was unusually excellent, including the names of Messrs. HANLY, DUFF, ANDREWS and DAVIDGE, and Misses JOHNSON, CARR, Mrs. WILLIE WINTER and others. The performance was thoroughly enjoyable.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S LAST.—Mr. BROUGHAM appears to-night for the last time at the Brooklyn Academy, appearing in "Pocahontas" and "David Copperfield."

THE FORREST LAW SUIT.—A foolish statement has been going the rounds of the Press to the effect that Mr. EDWIN FORREST was staying in California in order that, after qualification by six months residence, he might commence a fresh suit for divorce as against his former wife, who, as is well known, has gained all the various issues in the New-York Superior Court and Court of Appeals as against him. The story is all moonshine; Mr. FORREST having no more chance for success in any such supplementary attempt, even if he ever contemplated it, than he would have to reëstablish the Southern Confederacy. As the case stands, Mrs. SINCLAIR (FORREST) receives $4,000 per annum, secured on the Font Hill estates, and holds secured judgments against her late husband to the extent of $60,000 additional for arrears and interest.

Card from Major Tyler.

From the Richmond Whig.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I am informed that a rumor has been put in circulation to the effect that I am in favor of State repudiation, if not private repudiation. Permit me to say the rumor is false and malicious. We have, as a people, little save honor left, and this I am unwilling to sacrifice.

I am in favor of such measures of relief, public and private, as will render it unnecessary to resort to repudiation, and will save the people from being driven to that painful extremity.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN TYLER, JR.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. Sales, 1,950 bbls. $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $10 50@$10 75@$11 for extra State; Spring, $11 50@$12 50; Double Extra Western, $13 50. WHEAT—sales, 100,000 bush., at $2 for Chicago Spring No sample; $2 for No. 2 Chicago Spring in part to arrive. CORN active. Sales, 220,000 bush., opening at 73c. for No. 1 mixed, and 75c. for yellow. In the afternoon No. 1 at 74c., 73½c., and 74c. OATS—sales, 20,000 bush. Chicago at 38c. BARLEY—sales, 300 bush. State and Canada at $1 10@$1 12½ on the track. RYE nominal. SEED $2 50@$3 75. PORK $35. LARD, city, 21c.; Western, 21½c. HIGHWINES, $2 38. RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,965 bbls.; Wheat, 71,285 bush.; Corn, 34,279 bush.; Oats, 71,316 bush. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 20,830 bush.; Corn, 156,620 bush.; Oats, 13,000 bush.; Barley, 8,600.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR active but unchanged. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.@6c.; sales $2 08@$2 10 for No. 1 and $1 85@$1 97 for No. 2. CORN excited and advanced 3c.@3½c., opening at 58c.@59c. and closing at 61¾c. @62c. for No. 1 and 57½c.@58½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 31½c. for No. 1 and 29½c.@30c. for No. 2. MESS PORK—Sales at $30@$33 75. HIGHWINES firm. FREIGHTS advanced ½c. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY very firm at $2 32@$2 32½. PROVISIONS firmer, with improved demand. MESS PORK $32 25@$32 37. held at close at $32 50. LARD dull, offered at 18c. Gold 143.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR firm and scarce owing to the light supply of wheat. WHEAT scarce and firm; sales 480 new Amber State, to arrive, at $2 65. CORN better. BARLEY arriving slowly; sales 3,300 bush. Canada at $1 18, and 5,700 do. on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 43c., Wheat 11c., Corn 9½c., Barley 9c., Rye 19c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—8,000 bush. Wheat, 43,600 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—430 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn. On the canal yesterday, from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water, 715 bbls. Flour, 231,000 bush. Wheat, 225,400 bush. Corn, 3,500 bush. Oats, 645 bush. Barley, 415, bush. Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales at $2 05. CORN firm at 60c.@62c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm and higher; sales at $2 50@$2 55 for prime Fall; $2 60@$2 61½ for choice. CORN ranges at 67c.@76c. OATS unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY higher at $2 28@$2 29.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine for October.

For beauty of typography, splendid engravings, and excellence of literary matter, this popular periodical is without a rival on this continent. Its "make up" exhibits the highest order of taste in magazine literature, and it is as useful as it is beautiful.—*Fulton Republican.*

A Remarkable Fact.

The Colton Dental Association, at the Cooper Institute of this City, have exhibited to us a scroll of paper about 500 feet long, containing the signatures of 15,234 patients for whom they have extracted teeth with the nitrous oxide gas as the anæsthetic, and they state that not one patient in all this vast number has experienced any unpleasant effects from the gas—the best evidence that could be presented that the gas is harmless. As they do nothing but extract teeth, they have acquired remarkable skill in the business, and most of the leading dentists in the City send their patients to them. The fact that 15,234 patients have inhaled the gas at this establishment without a single accident is a remarkable fact. The operation of the gas is said to be as pleasant as it is harmless and effectual.—*Advertisement.*

A Voice from the Equator.

Genuine merit never wants admirers, so the "People's" favorite sewing machine makes friends wherever it goes. John P. Heiss, writing from Chipanderos, Nicaragua, says of it: "The machines which I brought out here are preferred to all others." And what, gentle reader, do you suppose is the reason? Because they are "so simple that they never get out of order," and are "so very easily understood and managed," that even the "common people" of that country can "use them successfully!" which they could not do with those of any other patent than the WILLCOX & GIBBS.—*Advertisement.*

The people will use the best, no matter how much narrow-minded and selfish parties cry it down; consequently HOWARD & HOUGHTON'S NIAGARA DOUBLE LINE has been taken up by the people *en masse*, and acknowledged as *the* Dentrifice. Sold by all druggists. Demas, Barnes & Co., general agents. Rogers & Maxfield, proprietors, No. 36 Cedar-street, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Are all Gentlemen and Ladies Aware of the fact that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR POSITIVELY restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, strengthens the weakest hair, cleans the scalp, soothes the nervous temperament and quiets the overtaxed brain? Recommended by physicians to be used freely in families. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Swietenia, a delicious wash for the teeth and gums, invented by Dr. M. LEVETT, the eminent dentist, has already received favorable notices from us. As a preventative of the teeth and a sweetener of the breath, it is really invaluable, and takes the shape of a public benefaction. We have tested it and know its worth.—*New-York Dispatch.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by HUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 548 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Durno's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff, pleasant, efficient and astonishing in its medicinal efficacy.

No Better Blood Purifier can be obtained than DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles, which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in *Jayne's Almanac*. Read them and be convinced. For sale by all druggists.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

To Advertisers.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is of course the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers cannot afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Sept. 10	Daily	42,135 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Daily	42,635 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, sept. 12	Daily	43,635 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 13	Daily	45,165 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Daily	45,010 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 15	Daily	47,790 copies.
Monday, Sept. 17	Daily	45,260 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Daily	46,260 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 19	Daily	45,250 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 19	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 20	Daily	46,740 copies.
Friday, Sept. 21	Daily	46,355 copies.
Friday, Sept. 21	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during last week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in THE WEEKLY for less than $5.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.

This great chemical discovery has taken precedence over every other preparation for changing the color of the HAIR. The public have realized by experience the important fact, that while it imparts the most perfect and natural black or brown, it does not injure the softness and elasticity, or arrest the growth of the hair. Free from all caustic ingredients, it neither stains the skin of the head, dries up the moisture circulating through the fibres, nor emits any unpleasant odor. The application is given and finished in ten minutes, in any weather, and the rich natural hue imparted to the hair of the head, the whiskers and moustache, is uniform in a shade in every filament. Hence its popularity, and the wonderful rapidity with which it has superseded other dyes throughout the United States.

Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Lady who has Suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

City Ladies and Ladies visiting the City if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Artificial Paddings are Absolutely Ruinous to the beauty of the form. Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the natural beauty on physiological principles. 363 Canal-st.

Use Gwesmel, (the Honey of Oak) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—25 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's Fall Fashion Hats. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envelopes. Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report,*" *at the "Grand Trial."*)

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, sesame piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Company's First Premium Lockstitch Sewing

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

REVENUE BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

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ERECTION OF A MARKET

upon the land lying between

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Avenue C and East River.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, of the City of New-York, for the whole or any part of $75,000 of Revenue Bonds of the City of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, and to be repaid from the funds to be realized by the negotiation of Market Stock, authorized to be created by chapter 120, Laws of 1866.

These Revenue Bonds are issued in pursuance of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1866, and will be redeemable, with the accrued interest, from proceeds of sales of such Market Stock, whenever the necessary ordinance creating such Market Stock shall have been adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to R. M. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest is due 1st of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 177 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,

BANKERS,

NO. 37 BROAD-ST.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

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NO. 71 BROADWAY,

RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS,

BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

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Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY BALANCES, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE FOR ALL POINTS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

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NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

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Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AMERICAN AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

EDWARD R. ANDREWS,

No. 39 BOULEVARD DE CAPUCINES,

Paris, France.

References—
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JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President of Second National Bank;
WILLIAM F. WELD & CO.;
MESSRS. C. F. HOVEY & CO.
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STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., Nos. 12 and 14 College-pl.
BOSTON AGENT:
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 3, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKholders of this Company will be held in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are particularly requested to be represented in person or by proxy. Proxies must be furnished with revenue stamps for each signature, and handed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company on or before Oct. 1 next.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

BORN OF PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that I, the subscriber, being Stockholder in the National Express and Transportation Company, do hereby constitute and appoint ——— true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent ——— in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from the date hereof, when ——— not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to act in such other act or acts, as ——— could or might do if personally present; and ——— do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, ——— may lawfully give and do for ——— said attorney in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

WITNESS ——— hand and seal this ——— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Test: [SEAL.] [STAMP.]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, 28 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1866, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 25th of September.

P. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, this place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Saturday, the 15th inst., and remain closed until the day of election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Flushing Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 188 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO., No. 80 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SIXES, 1868, COUPON and Registered, wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON HARLEM PASSAIC MORTGAGE BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, at this office, and after that date.

MARK BRUSH AND H. DRAPER, Jr.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS for taking Affidavits and other Depositions in the United States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

UNITED STATES 6's OF 1881.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is of course the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers cannot afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in THE WEEKLY for less than $5.

Address THE TRIBUNE,

No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO call the attention of bankers, dealers in foreign or GOLD EXCHANGE, to the establishment of Stock Exchange, where they will be prepared at all times to execute orders for the purchase or sale of gold.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
H. C. Gibbons & Sons,
Wetherbee, Wilson & Co.,
H. T. Morgan & Co.,
Chas. H. Smith & Co.,
Thos. Denny & Co.,
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
David Groesbeck & Co.,
Wm. Heath & Co.,
B. Ogden White, (C. Meigs & Son)
Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.,
Telford & Godley,
Platt & Martin,
Geo. Clerke,
H. Kennedy & Co.,
Peters & Probst,
B. W. Low,
Quigg Bros.,
J. W. Quick,
J. A. Riston,
Burgwyne & Co.,
T. P. Mallon & Co.,
C. Powell, Green & Co.,
J. L. Brownell & Bro.,
Marvin & White,
John Warren & Son,
E. T. Hoyt,
David Morgan,
Work, Davis & Burton,
Willard & Struthers,
Edward Lapsley,
Benson & Vliet,
Prime & Co.,
A. M. Ferris & Bro.,
A. G. Hemingway & Co.,
G. H. Brodhead,
John Bonner,
Delafield & Fitch,
S. S. Joseph & Son,
C. T. Groot,
Wm. & J. H. Taylor,
A. V. H. Van Dyck,
John Adams Johnson,
E. H. Van Schaick,
A. J. Johnson & Co.,
Moise & Lapsley,
Edward King,
Henry Hyman,
Norrid & White,
Smyth & Emerson,
Kissam & Co.,
W. S. Edwards,
Thos. M. Wright,
W. F. Henderson,
Julian & Co.,
Lippman & Riliery,
Joseph Marie,
Bail & Co.,
Sutton & Raymond,
Geo. Manley & Harvey,
S. B. Hard,
J. P. Van Densen,
Benjamin & Dickinson,
T. W. Ogden,
H. Roy & Emmet,
M. Wheeler,
Davidson & Jones,
Swan & Payson,
Wm. F. Mott,

£200,000 OR $1,000,000

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

$200 STERLING EACH, DUE JAN. 1, 1926.

Interest 7 per cent. free of Government tax.

Coupons due January 1 and July 1 payable in gold, at the City Bank, in London. Coupons payable in gold at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

This road, extending from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, a branch of the Mississippi, to Superior and Bayfield, the two important points on Lake Superior; Superior being about the same distance from Buffalo, as it is from Chicago; and Bayfield about the same distance from Buffalo that Milwaukee is, passes through the richest portion of Northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and portions of Iowa, via Lake Superior, an important, and as it saves States mentioned an average of about two hundred miles in transportation, and a saving of nearly one-fifth of the value of their products in freight. It is believed the earnings of the road will prove largely remunerative, independent of the land grant of 5,400 acres, or ten square miles per mile of road, given by Congress, on the road is finished to the Lake, is over a million and a quarter per annum.

The Company has made a mortgage to secure the payment of £1,300,000, First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Bonds of £200 sterling each, free of Government Tax; principal due Jan. 1, 1926; interest payable in the City Bank of London, in gold, on the 1st of July and January, coupons due January 1 and July 1 each year—both payable in the City Bank of London, in gold, or at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in gold coin, to the bearer, or they can be registered on the books of the Company.

The legislation has been examined by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. Emmons & Van Cleef, of Milwaukee, and approved of, and their certificates are attached to the legislation set forth in the Company's pamphlet. The trust deed of mortgage and bonds is prepared by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and the subscription dollars of these bonds now offered for sale, and a reservation has been taken to holders of former issues.

First—The mortgage covers the roadbed, equipment, lands amounting to 1,504,080 acres, granted by the Government, city property, and all property now owned by the Company, or that may hereafter be acquired by them.

Second—By an arrangement with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, whereby they indorse these bonds, promising to pay them at maturity.

Third—By another arrangement with said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereby they agree to pay the three coupons falling due, pending the construction of the finished portion of the road to the lake.

Fourth—The proceeds of sales of lands are paid into the Trustee's hands, on account of the interest and principal of these bonds.

Fifth—Samuel J. Tilden, Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, will act as Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders, and the avails of the Bonds sold are to be paid to them by the trust, to be by them disbursed, upon such vouchers as they may deem sufficient and satisfactory, for work done and materials furnished in and about the construction and equipment of the Road, and for such other expenses of the Company as the said Trustees may deem proper to be paid.

The making the bond a desirable one in every particular.

The following extract is from a recent report made by Jno. C. Campbell Esq., Chief Engineer:

"We therefore respectfully urge upon the Company the desirableness of completing the forty miles of road from Hudson northward, and equipping the same for business. The finished road completed will extend ten miles into the timber region of great value to our lands, now much sought for, and enable us to cut and bring to the lake a portion of the timber with which these lands are covered. Good, square logs are to-day worth $18 per M. B. M. in Lake St. Croix, and a good road to-day was completed to operate in spring that we could earn $1,000 per day net in carrying out our lines, together with the local business to be done upon the portion of the road.

"$600,000 will complete and equip the first forty miles, much of this amount of time being already graded.

"I am satisfied by further examination, that the estimate of mileage for the road, when completed through to the lake, will be over me in February last, will be realized. The wheat crop of Minnesota for this year is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels.

Drafts on the New-York current funds or Government obligations (the highest price will be allowed for the latter) may be sent to us at our expense, when the bonds will be sent by express, free of charge, to the purchaser.

It is the intention to place the securities of this Company upon the Brokers' Board as soon as 40 miles of road are ready for operation.

ANDLOW PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of October next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 3d day of October.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111¾	111¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, '81	111¾	111¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	112	112⅛	June, C. I. N's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	111⅞	July, C. I. N's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	108⅝	July, C. I. N's, '65	116⅝	117
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅜	108⅝	Aug. C. I. N's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Registered	99	99⅛	Oct., C. I. N's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Coupon	99⅛	99⅜	Nov., C. I. N's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
N. Y. Bonds'y Loan	103⅝	103⅞	Dec., C. I. N's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
Gold	143⅝	143⅞	Aug., C. I. N's, '65	113⅛	113
August, 7-30	108⅛	108⅜	Sept., C. I. N's, '65	111	111¼
			Oct., C. I. N's, '65	110⅜	110¾

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO., No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

WE OFFER FOR SALE IN SUMS TO suit, Coupon Sixes of 1881, in denominations of $50 and $100. Interest payable yearly in gold, same as bonds, on the 1st July. These bonds are called the Oregon War Debt, but are precisely of the same rank and tenor as the regular Sixes of 1881, and will be sold on more favorable terms.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 56 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Residence as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		50	10
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		25	5
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		100	20
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		40	8
Aug. 22	P. E. Shaw		250	50
Nov. 13	H. D. Carroll, Agent		25	5
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		50	10
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		250	50
			50	10
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	W. H. Potter		50	10
Feb. 20	Harwood & Co		100	20
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		25	5
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 22	H. D. Anderson		50	10
May 23	J. S. Hull		125	25
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		100	20
Aug. 22	Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		25	5
Aug. 22	Marg. Schoonmaker		100	20
Nov. 12	O'Neill		50	10
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		25	5
			100	20
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		25	5
Aug. 22	Wm. C. Eglesston		100	20
Aug. 22	E. J. Hoxford		75	15
Aug. 22	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 22	Wm. H. Norris		50	10
Aug. 22	Mary Whitehouse		125	25
Nov. 12	H. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		25	5
May 19	W. Wolcott		250	50
Nov. 12	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5
	City and County of New-York, ss:		25	5

CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I am the Treasurer in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN G. CORES, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., from the United States Government fare, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avoid themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866. the closing of the transfer books on the 26th September instant, and such certificates not thus surrendered can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the shares surrendered.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after Oct. 1. Transfer books closed from 26th inst. to 2d prox.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September, payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand in coin or in

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 238 BOWERY.

$5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.

Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

THO. B. LAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS, ISAAC ROSENBURGH, Secretary.
THEO. A. SHEAR, } Vice-Presidents.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COSTER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 28th-st. and 3d-av.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits in September draw interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. Interest; free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BANNER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AND PERSON HAVING $25,000 can buy and carry on a profitable cash business of $75,000 a year with large profits.

The owner will sell our stave and Heading Mill in Wilmington, Del., with lease of contract of $6,000 for the same, at $13,000, and unfinished stock and materials at valuation; satisfactory reasons given for selling out, there is a fortune for the mill can make on the premises.

F. S.—One of the firm would like to remain. Apply or address to RAY, SPIES & CO., Wilmington, Del.

$3,000.TO $5,000.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to invest the above sum in a good paying business, either manufacturing or in goods; has had large experience, and wishes to make his services available. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

EUROPEAN STYLE GLASS LETTERS, for windows and signs; surpass ordinary gilding; sent everywhere; glass signs, numbers, labels, transfer; wood, foil and other sign letters; agencies established; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

A SMALL GROCERY AND FRUIT-STORE in a rising avenue for sale, now doing a good cash business; will be sold at actual value for cash. Apply to W. J. UNDERHILL, No. 101 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A DESirable photographic gallery, located in the City of Rochester, N. Y. For full particulars apply to D. A. RICE, No. 543 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 119 4th-av., personally attended by the inventor for the cure of rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases, and all maladies peculiar to ladies.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE, No. 80 BROADWAY AND 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JAMES H. JORDAN into partnership, the name and style of the firm will be E. S. MUNROE & CO.

GUERLAIN

PERFUMER

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 207 Broadway

M. W. LYON'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 261 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 23d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 20 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A very few class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call. Several names of patrons for two or three years given.

Jno. Archibald, Hon. W. E. Dodge, Wm. Beach Lawrence, Chas. G. Garrett, Hon. Henry Day, John Sherwood, John S. Boyd, Edmund Dwight, Orvus A. Smith, J. H. Burton, Rev. T. Edwards, G. M. Speir, Benj. F. Butler, George Gordon, George Opdyke, Chas. Chaster, Parker Handy, James Stokes, Watson E. Case, Oliver Harriman, Chas. N. Talbot, John R. Cecil, Enoch Ketcham, Geo. P. Trigg, Kenny Coquillard, Legrand Lockwood, Robert Schell, A. S. Upadhill, Calvin B. Kline, H. C. Van Vorst Joseph Schell, John C. York, Joa. M. Cooper, Richard Shaw, Thos. S. Young.

TAGHCONIC INSTITUTE,

LANESBOROUGH, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.,

ALBERT TOLMAN, A. M., Principal.

The twenty-third semi-annual session of this select family school for boys will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The Principal will be at the house of E. L. Childs, Dentist, No. 189 President-st., Brooklyn, until Wednesday, Sept. 26. New-York patrons: Siberia S. Tilden, No. 120 Broadway; H. G. Pell, No. 9 Jacob-st.; C. H. Oliver, No. 2 Beekman-st.; F. C. Chapman, Jays & Tuttle, No. 113 Broadway; Wm. Allen, No. 41 Fulton-st.; F. Jones, No. 21 South-st.; Maiden-lane; Milton St. Jones, No. 113 West 21st-st.; G. W. Edwards, No. 41 South-st.; F. Jones, No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 22; S. Arnold, No. 26 Warren-st.; Eliha Sherwood, No. 16 Cortlandt-st., Brooklyn; Thomas Read, No. 85 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MISS DEWEY

Will receive a few classes of ladies in History and English Literature this Winter. One class is especially designed for young ladies just leaving school. Particulars and subscription papers at Mr. JAS. MILLER'S bookstore, No. 522 Broadway.

Miss Dewey refers to her father, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. George Bancroft, Mr. George William Curtis.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address

BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 609 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address

Rev. ALONZO NORTON

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
VIA
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND
AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships LAFAYETTE, FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

and every twenty-sixth day thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class.....$60.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....LAMADIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either cabin.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST
and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

SCOTLAND.....Hall.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
ENGLAND.....Grace.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN.....Cutting.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA.....Ozilvie.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
SHAKSPEARE, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.

The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 15 Beaver-st.

LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA.....Sept. 19
PALMYRA.....Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.....$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....86 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 sold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.

KNEDOM.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 26th of June, by steamship KAKAFA, followed by the KAINORA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, or

CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. LALLEMAND, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Oct. 6 | SATURDAY.....Nov. 3

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, A. SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, J. ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The steamship GUIDING STAR sails THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

Mails close at Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers speedily obtained by JOHN LANKTREE, Lawyer, Notary Public and Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., near the City Hall, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
PARK
THROUGH LINE
TO
CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAZNEAU.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAFFEN.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

150 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,

QUAKER CITY,	SARAGOSSA,
KANSAS CITY,	GRANADA,

will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD,
and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA,
Capt. MARSHMAN,
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail THIS DAY (Saturday,) Sept. 22, 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35
Macon	31	Albany	35
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34
Montgomery	40	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. MORTON,

leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the General Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Rector-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
AND
FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HARTFORD, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
EDWARD EDGAR, Capt. GORDON,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.,
AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BLACK DIAMOND, Capt. SISAR JAMES.

The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McOOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
THE FUNG SHUEY will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN (2,500 tons burthen) will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PERRIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior.

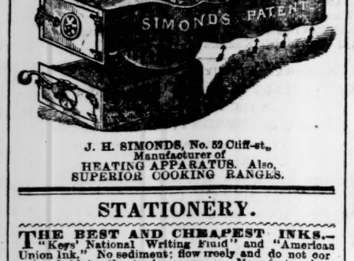
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER
VIRGINIA,
GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander,
Now loading at Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INvigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 9th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schubie's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.



J. H. SIMONDS, No. 52 Cliff-st.,
Manufacturer of
HEATING APPARATUS. Also,
SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode, sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 83 Washington-st., near Reade.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
CAPTAIN LOVELAND,

Capt. L. F. FRASER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Passage and Way Line will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M. and 7:30 A. M. express, and 2 P. M. express, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. G. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, South Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new and elegant steamer PIONEER, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA,
From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
FARE $2.
R. CLAYTON, Sup't R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 6½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6-45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, " 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, " 24, 7 A. M.
Monday, " 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, " 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, " 25, 3½ P. M.	

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant sidewheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 33 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

ISAAC N. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connection with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, 35th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Piermont, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leave Newburgh at 1 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 5:45 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA, Capt. W. VAN VOORHIS, will leave foot of 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 23, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, Sept. 25, the steamer MARY POWELL will leave New-York at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the business part of the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:

Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator James Cragies, Concord,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell,
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject, embracing in the plan a solution to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee.

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway, in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 169 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 100 tons, more or less, of Pea Coal, Furnace and Range size, at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1867.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

BVT.-BRIG.-GEN. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each inclosed with a sample of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 24, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:

Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from Broadway to Depot.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vesey-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and
Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Fifty-first streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-firs and Fifty-eighth streets and between Ninth-av enue and Hudson River; Lewis-street between Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues Leroy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third street, at East River, withbranches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1866

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of masonry) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.

Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is of course the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers cannot afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Sept. 10	Daily	42,135 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Daily	42,635 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Daily	43,636 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 13	Daily	45,165 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Daily	45,610 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 15	Daily	47,750 copies.
Monday, Sept. 17	Daily	45,250 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Daily	46,260 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 18	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 19	Daily	45,250 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 19	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 20	Daily	46,740 copies.
Friday, Sept. 21	Daily	45,555 copies.
Friday, Sept. 21	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.

The above

SPORTING MATTERS.

RACING AT JEROME PARK.

The American Jockey Club---Further Particulars Concerning the New Course---The Prospects for Fall Sport, and the General Interest in Sporting Circles.

THE INAUGURATION MEETING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

A feverish interest is felt in all sporting circles in the approaching inauguration of the superb course at Jerome Park on Tuesday, the 25th inst. Under the auspices of the American Jockey Club the races bid fair to equal in *clan* and *esprit* anything of the kind yet known in this country, approximating to the height of public attention attained by the celebrated Derby races of England, for the better furtherance of which the National Parliament adjourns, while its members and all other persons of rank or note or distinction, press with the surging masses to the confines of the track. Racing is fast becoming with us a national sport, and not only a sport but a matter of marked interest and general participation. The evils attending it are such as can be remedied by good management and prompt policemen. If the parties in charge of a race or a race track are men to whom the improvement of stock, the sport and the excitement are the object, rather than the turning into selfish pockets a few thousand dollars, it is obvious that for their own credit, reputation and self-respect they are bound to insure order and preserve decorum about the grounds.

It is with these objects in view that the American Jockey Club propose to inaugurate a system of races at Jerome Park, a beautiful place not far from Fordham, so called in honor of the public-spirited millionaire who suggested the idea, bought the property, made the improvements, built the course, erected the buildings, and has thus far, at his own expense, managed admirably the entire project. This gentleman—Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME—was always fond of horses, and his stables are quoted far and near; his four-in-hand were well known before GRANT beat ANDY JOHNSON in his early morning drive through Central Park, and his less conspicuous equipages would content the desire of many an ambitious horseman. In the vicinity of the pleasant village of West Farms, Westchester County, nestling in the bosom of the beautiful Harlem valley, he found a farm known thereabouts as Bathgate, the approaches to which run through a singularly romantic and picturesque country, guarded by bold bluffs, silvered by the winding river, bound to the metropolis by the iron bands of railways, dotted with trees, made attractive by a wide expanse of view and freshened by the health-given breezes of the North. Having seen and fancied it, he bought it, and, in addition, the adjoining two thousand acres that sweep farther up the country, to whose hither boundary runs the Fifth-avenue boulevard, along whose side line screams the whistle of the Harlem engine. Most men would have beautified the place for selfish purposes, settled down in an elegant box six months of the year, and enjoyed the fruits of a life-long labor.

But with the purpose long before matured, he broached to a few friends the idea of establishing an

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,

under whose direction annual races should be held, for the proper conduct and honorable supervision of which the Club should be held responsible. Very quietly, and with the knowledge of a very few people, Mr. JEROME proceeded with the work. He sent for Mr. WHEATLEY, well known throughout the country as a man of large experience and sound judgment on horse matters, and with him prepared the course which lies ready for use on Tuesday next. As a mere matter of esthetics the course is singularly beautiful, and well worth a visit from such land architects as have considered themselves great in that specialty. It is centrally located, roads from many points of the compass tend directly to it, the cars stop at it, and many teams are driven there daily from all the surrounding country. The course, made expressly and solely for running, is novel in design, and necessarily so on account of the peculiar lay of the land. It has a long stretch with a double curve, like an elongated figure eight. It lies about a quarter of a mile from the main road, the principal entrance being on a new avenue, now making 100 feet in width from the Central Bridge over the Harlem River.

The grand stand is on the east side of the course, and is 450 in length, by 45 feet in width, with two tiers or galleries of seats, and will accommodate 8,000 persons. The stand is divided into three sections, the centre one of which is exclusively for the members of the club and their families; the other sections are for the public. The front, facing the track, presents an open colonnade, two stories high, supported by ornamental iron columns, surmounted by a cornice and pediments on the centre and each end, presenting a very airy and unique appearance. The entrance to the stands are on the east front, and access is obtained to the galleries by wide, easy and spacious stairways. On the first floor are the ticket offices, refreshment saloons, and withdrawing rooms, containing water and every convenience for the comfort of visitors. The galleries are fitted up with comfortable seats, from all of which a perfect view of the course and surrounding grounds is obtained. Immediately opposite the stand, on the bluff above mentioned, are the club-grounds, on which are the club-house and other buildings, for the exclusive use of the members of the Club, including an observatory some fifty feet in height, from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The stands for judges, time-keepers, starters and for the accommodation and convenience of the members of the Press, are in keeping with the style of the grand stand. At the north of, and adjoining the grand stand, is an open stand to accommodate 2,500 persons, and also several private boxes, having a perfect view of the home-stretch. Further up the valley to the north, and in view of the stand, are located the stables for the accommodation of seventy horses, which are built in detached groups, each stable containing ten stalls, of twelve by sixteen feet each, and surrounded by sheds ten feet in width; also kitchens for the accommodation of trainers and others. Adjoining the stables is a half-mile exercising track. The course is surrounded by a substantial open picket fence, ten feet high. The ticket offices are situated at convenient places on the main avenue and road, affording due facilities to the public. The Club House facing the centre of the track is not yet finished, but a large stand has been erected there, which will afford ample accommodations for such of the members as prefer it.

Taken altogether the whole arrangement is most complete. From the sleeping apartments prepared for the ostlers, and the comfortable stables for the horses, up to the preparations made and in progress for the club and the public, Jerome Park and its surroundings may well challenge the comparison and admiration of the world. The stables are built in the most substantial and careful manner. They are seven in number, four being on the northwest side and three on the north side of the track. Each stable has accommodations for ten horses. They have been constructed with a due attention to comfort and convenience, and nothing in the way of improvements has been omitted which the most careful observation could suggest. Sleeping apartments for the attendants and grooms are partitioned off from the stable, and cook-houses are built in between and at the rear of the main buildings. The whole has a nice, substantial board fence running along its front side, for the purpose of preventing visitors from annoying the horses.

Just above the track, on a bluff, the Club stands and buildings are in course of erection. A few yards to the left of them stands a neat, modest farmhouse, fronted by a beautiful lawn, surrounded by majestic trees, the perfect picture of tranquillity and rest. Here the American Jockey Club have taken possession; up to the present time it has been occupied as a private country box by Mr. JEROME, and it will hereafter be known as the

JOCKEY CLUB-HOUSE,

at which the members can be entertained as at other clubs. It is very unpretending in the line of architecture, but is ample and spacious, hospitable and convenient. It stands in the centre of a beautiful grove, commands a view of the City from its front door-step, of the valley from one side, the hills from the other, and of a long stretch of green fields and trees far up the country from the rear. The club-house in the City is in progress of erection. It stands next to Mr. JEROME'S private theatre in Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and will, when completed, be one of the most elegant and commodious club resorts in the metropolis.

The racing will be begun on Tuesday next, when the

GRAND INAUGURATION MEETING

will commence. For it already have been entered some sixty odd horses, the stables of JAQUES, ALEXANDER, WELDON and others among them, with such names as *Kentucky, Arcola, Flecheing, Trovatore, Redwing, Asteroid, Bayswater, Delaware, Onward, Alderman, Jubal, Loadstone, Nannie Butler*, and a host of others well and favorably known on the track.

THE PROGRAMME

is as follows:

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 25.—Dash of 1¼ mile, for 3-year olds.

Second Race—"The Inauguration Race;" 4 mile heats.

SECOND DAY, SEPT. 26.—"The Nursery Race;" dash of 1 mile, for 2-year olds.

Second Race—Two mile heats, for all ages.

Third Race—Selling race for all ages, 1¼ mile dash.

Fourth Race—Dash of 3 miles.

THIRD DAY, SEPT. 27.—"Hurdle Race" for all ages; 3 miles, over eight hurdles.

Second Race—The "Jerome Race;" mile heats, for 3-year olds.

Third Race—Race for all ages; 1¾ mile dash.

FOURTH DAY, SEPT. 29.—First Race—Mile heats for all ages.

Second Race—Dash of 1¼ mile, free for all ages.

Third Race—"The Grand National Race;" 2¾ miles—Handicap.

It is needless to suggest to sportsmen, turfmen, or people well posted in such matters, that the above programme means something when the names of the contestants are registered in the stables mentioned; but the great public, always ready and over-anxious to "get in" to any project which promises entertainment and novelty, will be glad to know that these grand contests of speed will be determined at Jerome Park, under the immediate supervision of Mr. JEROME and the Jockey Club, who are pledged to insist upon fair dealing, honesty and fairness in every respect. The Police arrangements are in the hands of Capt. WILSON, and he will have a force large enough to keep the most exact order.

The Park is as accessible as it is beautiful; the horses are among the best in the country; the track is well adapted to its purpose, and though some think it a little heavy for quick time, is pronounced by judges to be the best known. Every possible facility will be extended to everybody. No liquor will be sold or allowed on the premises; the most elaborate and stylish turnout is expected, and everything indicates as absolute a success for the Jerome Day as could have been expected by its originators for the Derby Day.

IRISH AND AMERICAN METHODISM.

Reception of the Irish Conference Delegates—Their Centenary Mission—Welcome by Rev. Dr. McClintock—Responses of Rev. Dr. Scott and Wm. McArthur, Esq.—Address by Rev. Dr. Sewall—Spontaneous Subscriptions.

A social meeting of the friends of Wesleyan Methodism in Ireland was held in the Lecture-room of St. Paul's M. E. Church, last evening. The object of the meeting was to extend a suitable welcome to Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., and WM. MCARTHUR, Esq., of the Irish Wesleyan Conference Centenary Delegation.

Rev. Dr. HELDICH, of the American Bible Society, was called to the chair. He explained that the meeting was called for friendly and Christian welcome to brethren from Ireland who had come to congratulate the Methodists of this country on their centenary. As Methodism was one all over the world, so especially should it present the aspect of unity in the United States. Rev. ARCHIBALD FOSS, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, offered the opening prayer.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK said that he expected that he would confine his few words of welcome to the two dear brethren who were with them. They rejoiced in extending the hand of welcome in this their year of centennial observance. The centenary of American Methodism ought not to have taken place without being participated in by brethren in Ireland. He regretted that the first word addressed to them must be one of sympathy owing to the loss of their late associate, Rev. ROBERT WALLACE, whom it pleased God in his Providence to take away so suddenly. He said he desired to inform them that the Methodists of America meant to do with them as they did with Irishmen generally—turn them to good use. It was intended to make them powerful instruments in the celebration of our centenary. There was no minister of a Methodist Congregation who could approach the subject of the history of the Church without recognizing the identity of Irishmen with the Methodist denomination. Ireland has sent us some pretty hard cases, but it had sent us good Methodists. The brethren they were delighted to receive were the proper men for the mission for many reasons. When the speaker was residing in Europe during the years of the war, he found in them firm, warm, staunch friends of his country. And in this respect they were the representatives of ninety-nine hundredths of the Irish Wesleyan Conference. He ventured to say that every Irish Methodist Minister, and Irish Methodists, and children of Irish Methodists, would welcome them with their hands and with their means. He assured them that he was at their service, and would hold himself ready at any time to help them in anything in which he could help them.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT said he felt at a loss to command language to respond to such an address from such a man, the more especially as he was sure that it was the conclusion of all present. He came here to receive the welcome from Americans, not from Irishmen. Indeed he regarded every Irishman here as an American citizen. They all become citizens when they come here, and Irish Methodists could not but be loyal to the Government under which they lived, in the enjoyment of all their religious privileges. He would have been glad to have had his dear Brother WALLACE with him, but God had determined otherwise. They had decided that Brother WALLACE'S grave should remain permanently where his body now lies—the Wesleyan Cemetery at Cincinnati. He made a pleasant allusion to the companionship of Mr. MCARTHUR, who, with his family, had exercised a liberality which was truly generous. They had come here to ask Methodists to review their history and see from what they had grown. In Ireland they had established fifty schools, taught by ministers at a cost of $30,000; they had purchased parsonages at a cost of $50,000. They had raised nearly $80,000 toward a collegiate institution, the building of which was now in progress, and they were now in this country, looking for money with which to endow it when finished.

WM. MCARTHUR, Esq., said he was overwhelmed with the warmth and cordiality of the reception he had received. Mr. WALLACE, of whose presence they had been deprived, was a man of no ordinary mind—a man preeminently fitted for the special mission he had undertaken, and it was indeed a mysterious providence by which he had been removed, but he trusted that the loss would be turned into a blessing, and that hundreds of thousands of Methodists would benefit by the loss by living as he so much desired they should. As to the illusion of Dr. MCCLINTOCK to Irish friendship for this country, he could only say that he had regarded the cause of the North as one of righteousness, which must prevail. He could assure the meeting that the American cause had the sympathy of the middle classes throughout Great Britain. He said he was the son of an Irish Methodist minister, a relationship he prayed he might never dishonor. No minister in any denomination anywhere had suffered so much in their work as the Irish Methodist ministers. They had really toiled for other lands, as the fruits of their labors emigrated as fast almost as they were ripe. And these had become a blessing wherever they had gone. In ten years one-third of all their members had emigrated. It was no light thing, under such circumstances, to establish fifty schools and ten missionaries. For want of educational institutions it had been computed lately that five hundred ministers of the established church were the sons of godly Methodist ministers who, in the institutions where they were educated, were alienated from Methodism and turned into its bitterest enemies. They must have a ministry enlightened up to the necessities of the times. To do this they must have an educational institution. His hopes for the future success of Methodism in Ireland beat high.

Rev. Dr. SEWELL said that if their Irish friends thought that American Methodists were merely indebted to them for an EMBURY and a STRAWBRIDGE, they fell short of the mark. The debt extended further than this. They were not a manuscript ministry. It was not the mission of the Methodist Ministry to expound and explain the origin of evil. He believed the work of Methodism and its preachers was the same now as when he was a boy—"Repentance, faith, works, a penny a week and a shilling a quarter." The speaker continued in an elaborate acknowledgement of the gifts of the Irish Wesleyans to the Methodism of America.

Mr. C. C. NORTH desired to be practical, and after a brief speech, proposed to contribute $500 to the Irish fund.

The eloquent effort of Mr. NORTH was followed up by other gentlemen to the amount of $11,000, the subscriptions being $500 and $1,000 respectively.

The Meeting was a very happy one, and the people appeared hesitant about leaving so soon, although the adjournment did not take place until about 10:30 o'clock.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Andrew Johnson Veteran Volunteer Club.

At a meeting of the "Andrew Johnson Veteran Volunteer Club," held last Thursday evening at headquarters, the following resolution was, after the report of Committees, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of this Club be appointed by the Chair, to proceed to Washington and report in person to the President certain facts in our possession showing the duplicity and unfriendly character of Federal officers in this City, and their opposition to his policy and the principles enunciated at the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14, and respectfully to solicit President JOHNSON to remove the Collector of this Port, and appoint some sincere friend in his place, who will faithfully carry out his patriotic desire to have soldiers and sailors, without exclusion or distinction of party, and who support his reconstruction policy, appointed in official positions.

The Chair appointed as such Committee the following gentlemen: Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS Q. MITCALF, Capt. HENRY LIEBENAU, Capt. H. T. HOWARD, Ex-Lieut.-Commander JAMES T. CAIES, late U. S. V. NAVY; Gen. CHAS. H. INNES.

A committee of three was then appointed to procure a suitable banner, when the meeting adjourned.

Col. H. F. LIEBENAU, Chairman.
Capt. and A. D. C. THOMAS H. GRANT, Secretary.

Veteran soldiers and sailors who desire to join the Club, may address or apply to the Chairman or Secretary, P.O. 68 Liberty-street.

Eighth Assembly District Republican Club.

A considerable number of the Republican citizens of the Eighth Assembly District met last evening at Wallabout Hall, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, to organize a Fenton and Woodford Club. The following officers were elected: Mr. DANIEL SHEEHAN, President; Messrs. MATHEW DAVIS and J. H. BEAM, Vice-Presidents; JOHN PAINE, Treasurer; GEORGE FLINN, Secretary; Mr. PETER FINNEY, sergeant-at-arms. A number of names were enrolled and other business transacted. After which, Hon. Mr. VAN RIPER delivered a short address.

Tenth Ward Republican Club.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Fenton and Woodford Club was held last evening, at No. 274 Grand-street. There werr not many present, owing to the rainy weather. The Club numbers 121 members, and twelve new names were added. Mr. JOHN W. FARMER, President; Vice-Presidents, JOHN HAYWOOD, and WM. L. WEMMELL; Secretaries, SAM'L COOL and JOHN P. JORALEMON. After the routine business of the Club was finished, brief campaign addresses were delivered by Messrs. HENRY S. SMITH, JAS. M. LEADS, Col. THOMPSON, and ROBT. CROW, indorsing the action of the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention, and the State ticket headed by FENTON and WOODFORD. It is expected that this public hall will soon be opened daily for the dissemination of political ideas and documents.

Fenton and Woodford Pioneer Club.

The Ninth Ward Fenton and Woodford Pioneer Club met last evening at Greenwich Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets.

In the absence of the presiding officer of the Club the Vice-President was called to the chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was simply to complete the organization of the Club, and called upon gentlemen present to place their names upon the roll of members.

The call was responded to by several gentlemen. The Chairman then called upon any gentleman present who wished to express his views on the state of political matters.

In the absence of any eloquent volunteer the Chairman himself discoursed at considerable length, reviewing the action of Congress and that of the President, whom he characterized as an apostate, but modified the charge by suggesting the possibility that his errors were more of the head than of the heart.

After considerable difficulty in stirring up the members to speech or action, a resolution was offered to appoint five delegates to attend the meetings of the Central Club, as representatives of the Ninth Ward. This resolution being carried, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates: Dr. DENNISON, WILSON A. BAYLES, R. R. CARPENTER, Mr. C. LEE and DANIEL R. WOOD.

Unable to accomplish further business, in the absence of members, the meeting stood adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Against Time on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A match against time came off on the Fashion Course, which created considerable interest among the friends of the respective parties. Mr. E. WUNDER backed his gray horse to trot a mile in 2:45 for $200 a side. The betting was pretty brisk, time being the favorite at $100 to $75. The gray trotted the distance easily in 2:41, and offers to back him to trot the mile in 2:37 were not accepted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALSE PRETENCES.—On Monday last, a man representing himself to be JOHN S. GOLDSMITH, of the firm of GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, wholesale dealers in cloths, at No. 432 Market-street, Philadelphia, called upon Mr. JOHN SCHLEISSENGER, a wholesale clothing merchant in Broadway, and said he wished to purchase a bill of goods of him for the house which he represented, on thirty days' credit. In order that Mr. SCHLEISSENGER might be satisfied that everything was all right, the would-be purchaser sent a telegram to the Philadelphia house signed "LEWIS," by which signature, he said he was known to them under such circumstances. The reply to this dispatch being satisfactory, a bill of $2,500 was sold to him, and shipped, as ordered, to Philadelphia. Shortly afterward a letter arrived from the real firm of GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, stating that they had no agent or representative at that time buying goods for them in New-York, and that any person pretending to represent them must be an impostor. Finding himself thus swindled, Mr. SCHLEISSENGER went to put the matter in the hands of Detective Officers COYLE and BENNETT, who traced the goods to Philadelphia, and then found that they had been reshipped to New-York. For certain reasons they were led to believe that the stolen property was in a house corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and upon repairing thither last evening, they found GOLDSMITH, with all the property, except a single piece of the cloth, in his possession. He was sorting it over when found by the officers, with the evident intention of removing it for its disposal. He was brought to headquarters, from whence he will be taken to Jefferson Market Court to-day.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE OF THE LATE REV JOHN PIERPONT.—A meeting was held last evening in Dodworth's Hall, to commemorate the life and character of the late Rev. JOHN PIERPONT. OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., presided. Among other notables present were Rev. Mr. CANFIELD, Rev. D. J. RANDOLPH, HENRY C. WRIGHT, Esq., of Massachusetts, and Dr. RALPH GLOVER. Letters were read from Hon. HORACE GREELEY, RALPH WALDO EMERSON and WM. CULLEN BRYANT, regretting their inability to be present. After some music by a very fair quartette choir, the Chairman introduced Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, who spoke for a few minutes in a very eloquent strain, eulogizing the character of the man whose memory they had met to commemorate. He was followed by H. C. WRIGHT, Esq., of Boston, and Miss EMMA HARDINGE, of England. At the close of Miss HARDINGE'S remarks, an unknown gentlemen of dark complexion stepped upon the platform, and entering immediately into a condition of trance, proceeded to dispense the blessing of the deceased poet upon the audience in wretched English and stupid poetry, after which the choir sang a closing piece and the assemblage dispersed.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge E. T. Fellows, New-Orleans; Mme. Parepa, Paris, and Dr. Ferranti, Italy, are at the Everett House. Judge M. Lisle, Ohio, and B. G. Shaw, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Hoff, U. S. N., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. G. W. Morron, Kentucky; Gov. T. E. Bramlette, Kentucky; Gen. E. H. Hudson, Kentucky, and Col. Pennebacker, Kentucky, are at the Southern Hotel.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The hotel of J. D. GRAY, at the village of White Plains, was broken into on last Thursday night, and one of its guests robbed of over $300 in notes, which were taken from his pocket-book. From the guest's room the burglars proceeded to the bar-room, which from appearances they ransacked, but nothing is missing.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR—FOURTH AND LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.—Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of Westchester County. There has been a great falling off in the attendance this year from what it has been in former times, not for any lack of interest, or any neglect of the members of the Society in their preparations, but because the weather has been so unfavorable as to keep away many who would otherwise have been there. The officers of the Society had, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances operating against them, done all that they could to have the fair as great a success as those of former years, but this they could not do, as the exhibitors failed in bringing in their articles for exhibition. Yet the Fair has passed off as well or better than could be expected under the circumstances, and yesterday there was quite a large attendance. The day sat in as promising as could be wished for, and everything was pleasant on the ground. About 3 o'clock, a temporary stand having been erected in the large tent, the officers of the society and the orator of the day took their places. Mr. SOLOMON MEAD, of New-Haven, Conn., delivered an address on the subject of agriculture, and spoke for about half an hour. After he had closed, HOSEA B. PERKINS, of Washington Heights, was introduced, and spoke for about 15 minutes. After he had concluded, the Secretary of the society announced the award of prizes and the successful ones among the exhibitors. After the prizes had been announced, the President declared that the Twenty-second Annual Fair had closed. A heavy rain setting in had the effect of clearing the ground, the people who had not yet left seeking shelter in the different tents.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The City National Democratic Convention of Kings County assembled at the Capitol Hotel, in Joralemon-street, yesterday afternoon, and nominated the following candidates: Street Commissioner—JAMES CARROY, of the Twelfth Ward; City Judge—SAMUEL GARRISON. The Congressional Convention met afterward, and it was concluded to postpone the nomination for Congressman of the Third District to an indefinite period, the Convention to meet again at the call of the Chair. The prominent candidates are Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH and Hon. TUNIS J. BERGEN. The National Democratic Convention of the Second District met at Nelson's Hotel in Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and nominated Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY for Congress by a unanimous vote. The National Democratic County Convention, which also met at Nelson's, in Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, nominated the following candidates for the offices named: Sheriff, ROBERT W. ALLEN; Surrogate, ROSWELL C. BRAINARD; Justice of Sessions, STEPHEN C. VOORHIES; School Commissioner, JOHN PAULDING. The Convention of the National Democracy for nominating Assemblymen will be held this afternoon.

LOCAL POLITICS—JOHNSON MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—A meeting of the supporters of President JOHNSON'S policy was held at Union Hall, Eastern District, last night. Mr. HUSSEY, of the Nineteenth Ward, occupied the chair. Judge JOSEPH E. PALMER addressed the meeting at length. He thought that all men who loved their country should come forward and strengthen the hands of its President. He was very sorry that the Executive should keep enemies of the Government in office, and hoped that a different policy would be pursued. HENRY D. BIRDSALL, Esq., delivered a lengthy address. He alluded to the appointment of LEVI DARBEE as Postmaster of Williamsburgh. Mr. DARBEE is a Radical Republican, while JOHN S. ALLEN, who was deposed to give place to him, gave in his adhesion to the President's policy several weeks ago. The meeting adjourned, with cheers for the Democratic State ticket, about midnight.

A NEW POSTMASTER FOR WILLIAMSBURGH.—Mr. LEVI DARBEE, an old Williamsburgh printer, was yesterday notified of his appointment as Postmaster, *vice* ALLEN, removed. This appointment has caused quite a sensation among the local politicians. Mr. ALLEN, it is said, gave in his adhesion to the President's policy some time since, while Mr. DARBEE is an ultra Radical. The Democrats have been urging the appointment of HARRIS COMSTOCK, and thought they had succeeded, and the news of Mr. DARBEE'S appointment has caused bitter dissatisfaction among them. The wing of the Republican Party, which is led by ANTHONY CAMPBELL, the United States District-Attorney, on the other hand, are jubilant, considering that they have triumphed over the Wall and Donovan faction. But business men, who care nothing for factions or parties, express satisfaction at Mr. DARBEE'S appointment.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE AT GREENPOINT.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. JOHN MARKHAM, of Eagle-street, Greenpoint, was drowned while on a fishing excursion with two men from New-York, named GUSTAVE SMITH and HENRY WITTY. There were circumstances connected with his drowning which cast suspicion of foul play on these men, and they were arrested on Thursday by the police of the Forty-seventh Precinct. Yesterday noon the body of MARKHAM was found, and several contusions were found on his head, confirmatory of the suspicion of foul play. Coroner SMITH therefore committed SMITH and WITTY to the County Jail, to await the result of a *post mortem* examination and inquest, which will be held to-day at the New Court-house, in the Western District.

THE EXCISE LAW.—WILLIAM GOLDEN, No. 52 North Fourth-street, E. D., and HENRY SCHULTZ, bartender for HENRY RANKIN, corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets, were yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on charges of violating the Excise law. They were both found guilty, GOLDEN was fined $35. SCHULTZ was fined $50, and his employer, who is a man of great wealth, refusing to pay it, he was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths reported on Thursday was 27, of which 11 were from cholera and cholera infantum, 2 from other foul air diseases, and 14 from all other diseases. Only two cases of cholera were reported yesterday—both mild.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

KNOX NOMINATED.—One of the best selections yet made, by politicians as well as others, is that of KNOX, as the natter for the public. His good works are well known, and as the beauty, excellence, durability and becomingness of his hats are universally acknowledged, there is no doubt of his election. KNOX'S headquarters are at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

RISTORI at Gurney's Gallery of Photography, No. 707 Broadway. Card pictures of Ristori, pronounced by herself to be the best taken, now ready for sale. Send in your orders.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—W. Meyenbergh, Mr. Canfield and wife, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. De'ante, Dr. J. S. Seaton, Mrs. L. Jodos, Miss L. Lever, Chas. Wheeler and wife, Miss Agnes Wheatleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbie, Mr. Querin, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Master Irvin, Chas. A. Sarenden, Mrs. Sarenden, Miss Sarenden, Geo. Sherwin, Don Bernard, Emil Bernard, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Fellows, R. Honridge, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Mary Walton, C. N. Boyle and wife, Mr. Walter and Master Julius Douglas, Mr. Retig, Mrs. Horn, Pat. Byrne, J. J. Ellis, J. Hite Sons, Mr. Morrison, Miss Aivers, Joseph Case, E. P. Warner, Mrs. and Miss Miles, Col. Douglas, Edward Bavin, Frank Banker, Rev. Mr. Benson and wife, Miss Betty Beaumont, G. Sewell, Rev. Mr. Anderson and son, Dr. E. H. Jonson, Mrs. Jonson, Mr. and Mrs. Marx, Mrs. Kesler and 3 children, Mrs. Heyarty and 2 children, Miss Isabella Hammond, G. K. Comers, John Ranaan, Mr. Meredith, Wm. Hedson, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, Wm. Ellis, D. Y. Mockley, Fred. Carroll, John Hogan, and 413 in the steerage.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg.*—W. H. Schultze, wife an child, Maria and Carl Fehmer, H. Meyant, Mina Paulson, A. Jacobson and wife, W. F. Fliedner, wife and child, A. P. ussig, wife, 4 children and servant, Lance Witte and child, L. Lauft, A. Caroline Brout, E. Korlutz, H. Albers, H. Baarbleicher, Louise Meyer and servant, P. Lange, C. Siegmund, M. Wieske, J. Silberman, wife and child, O. Schroder, wife and child, H. H. Remans.

In steamship Vigo, from Savannah.—J. Fitzgerald, H. M. Pulaski, C. Straus, I. Merchant and wife, F. W. Cornwall, B. H. Chase, H. M. Fuher, A. Merkle, A. C. Guilford, Jno. Wilson, A. B. Montgomery, A. Bean, Rockefeller, G. L. Thompson and wife, H. G. Danforth, L. A. Monson, L. Roskell, Misses L. and E. Roskell, F. J. Bond, R. G. Murray, S. D. Comonfort, Miss F. Devere, A. M. Ludwig, wife and son; S. F. Stevenson, B. McDanald.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 47 | Sun sets..... 5 58 | Moon sets.... 3 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 35 | Gov. Island.. 6 24 | Hell Gate... 7 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Pioneer, Chapman, Cow Bay. Snow & Burgess; United Kingdom, (Br.,) McDoneld, Glasgow, via Moville, P. McDonald; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Gumcha & Co.

Steamers G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Southern Chief, Higgins, Acapulco, Merchant & Carman; Ocean Express, Warsaw, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Columbia, (Brem.,) Hilman, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Jos. Hayden, (Brem.,) Huntermann, Havre, C. Lulins & Co.; Shamrock, Stone, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Bogota, (Br.,) Negro, Santa Martha and Carthagena, Hoadley, Eno & Co.; H. J. Burton, (Br.,) Burton, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Daphne, Young, Gibraltar and a market, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Post, St. Thomas, Pennistone & Co.; S. M. Newhall, (Br.,) Miechen, Antigua, Lunt Bros.; Frontier, Littlefield, Savannah, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Cornelia, Drew, Boston; Edith, Wheeler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. E. Turner, Camp, Pantego, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; N. C. Perrin, Hawes, Boston, Crowell & Paine; Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. R. Knowles, Knowles, Charleston, J. Moore & Co.; T. Benedict, Higbee, Salem, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; A. C. Valentine, Davis, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Appollo, Freeman, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Sept. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 492 passengers to John G. Dale. 5th inst., off Holyhead, signalized Co.'s steamship City of London, bound in. 6th, of Mine Head, passed a Nationality Co.'s steamship, bound in. 7th, 21 miles E. of Fastnet, signalized a Cunard steamship, supposed the Cuba, bound in; same day, 28 miles W. of Fastnet, Co.'s steamship City of Dublin, bound in. 16th, 5 miles W. of Cape Race, saw the hull of a large Hamburg vessel on shore, and the crew apparently living in a tent. 20th, in the lat. W. of Sandy Hook, signalized Am. ship Ellen Austin, bound W.

Steamship Rover, Doane, Mobile 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. D. Huribut & Co. Has been detained outside 6 hours by fog.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Sept. 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 646 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy sea throughout the passage; lost about 48 hours by dense fog and accident to the engine.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, N. C., via Hampton Roads, 4 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool Aug. 3, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong head winds the entire passage; spoke sais, &c. Aug. 17, lat. 45 55, lon. 19 29, signalized a ship showing Marryatt's 3d pendant, 9,023, strg. E. Has anchored at Quarantine.

Ship Onward, Hodges, Palermo May 8, via Lisbon 42 ds., with brimstone to F. Berthoud & Co.

Ship Henry Pelham, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Coconada, Bay of Bengal, June 5, passed Cape of Good Hope July 6, with castor-seed to Boyd & Hinckens.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Conant, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver. Sld. in co. with bark Warren Ordway, for New-York. Left no vessels.

Bark Morning Light, Baker, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides and wool to Harbeck & Co.

Bark Warren Ordway, (of Newburyport,) Hoyt, Salt Cay 13 ds., with salt to Wells, Son & Co.

Bark Palo Alto, Wiley, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Penart & Co.

Brig H. F. Colthirst, (Br., of Turks Island,) Shackford, Manzanilla Aug. 30, with tobacco, &c., to Rivers, Cardoza & Co. Sept. 9, Key Sombrero, N. W. 15 miles, spoke steamer Gen. Meade, for Key West, disabled; the brig Minnitilan was in her company. 18th, lat. 32, lon. 76, spoke brig Constantine.

Brig William, (ital.,) Trapani, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig J. McIntyre, (of Boston,) Haggerty, St. Jago, via Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Time is Money, (Hol.,) Baisters, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Pavenstadt & Co.

Brig G. F. Pennister, (Br.,) McCulloch, Crab Island, with sugar, &c., to G. F. Pennister & Co.

Brig Annie, Smith, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar and cedar to G. Wheelwright.

Brig Victoria, (Norw.,) Lochstoer, Catania 72 ds., with hemp, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Blonde, (Br.,) Putnam, Para 29 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Rio, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Johnson, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Sophie, ——, Cienfuegos, with molasses to master.

Schr. Geneva, (Br.,) Glover, Ruatan Island 19 ds., with sarsaparilla, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Schr. L. A. Towles, Dead, Albany, for Providence, with lumber.

Schr. E. F. Meany, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr